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TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES
FOR MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CYCLES AND
MOTOR BOATS.
"GOODYEAR" and
"DUNLOP" TYRES.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
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Tele. 27.

No. 18,541. 號一十四百五千八萬一第 日四初月九年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1917. 五禮拜 號九十月十年六國民華中. PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
HEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
781

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NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16 and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.
INSPECTION INVITED.
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[116]

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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
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[534]

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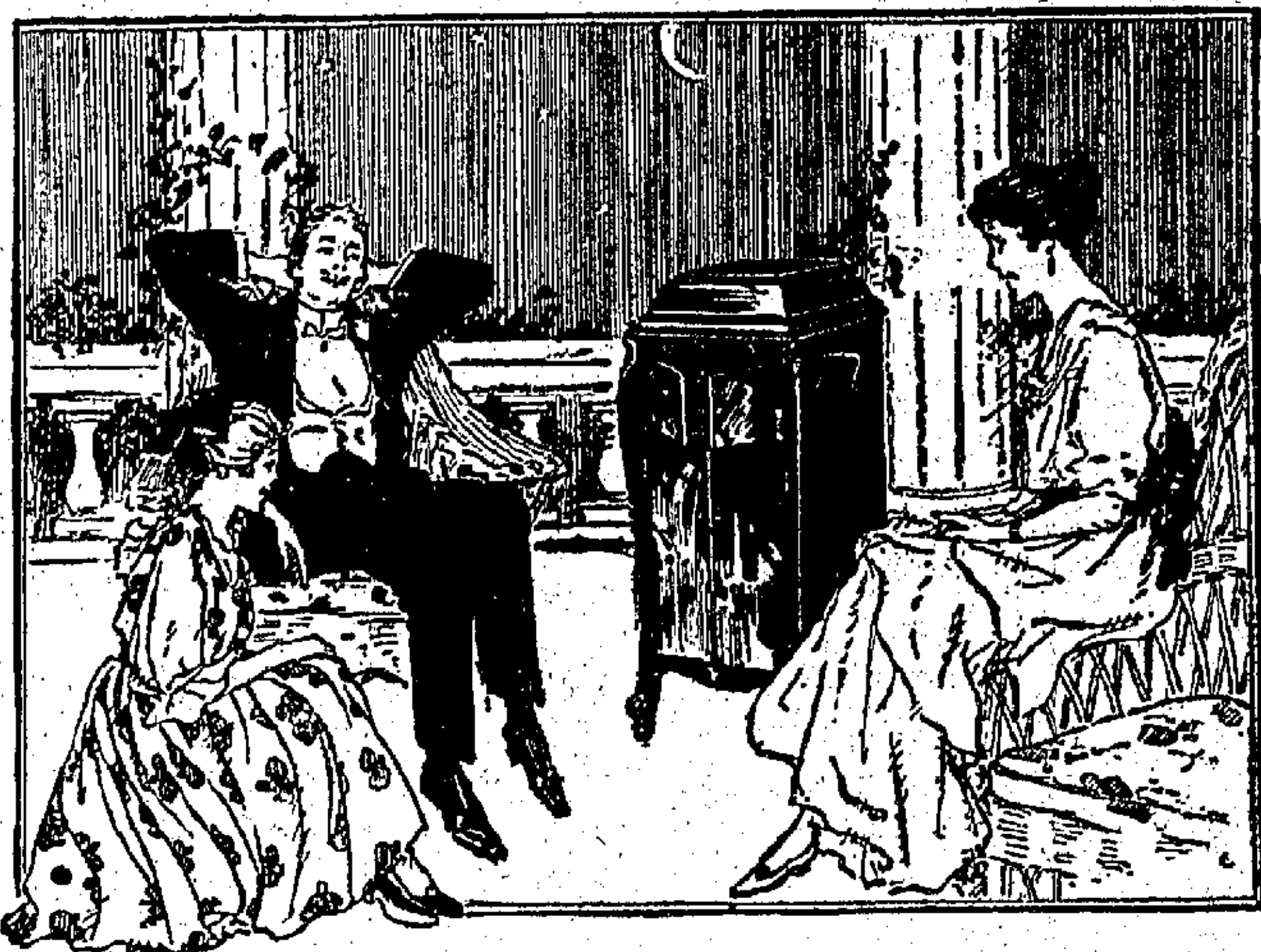
TIME-TABLE

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INTIMATIONS

VICTROLA

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.



A Living source of pleasure for everybody every day.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[26-5]

The "nip" in the air at night
causes one to feel the necessity of warmer

PYJAMAS

We have just received a large stock
of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for
present wear, which we are offering at
special prices on account of high exchange.

\$4.75 per suit, 3 suits for \$12.00

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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[18-3]

Paper for Packing and Newspaper Purposes, Cardboard,
Manila Board, Millboard and Simile Paper in any
size, colour, and weight, Printing Paper
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MANUFACTURING CO.,

LTD., the largest Paper

Mill in the Orient, having

capacity of turning out over

200,000,000 lbs. a year, with 30

stands paper-machines, we are in

a position to execute any number of

orders satisfactorily at short notice.

Correspondence in ENGLISH is respectfully solicited.

[117-4]

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEYLO,
AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers
accommodation in the connecting vessel
secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo (per
Italy, France and London) (under arrange-
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proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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USED MIXED POSTAGE STAMPS, with
duplicate, in Bags of—

500 Stamps for \$0.50	4000 Stamps for \$2.00
1000 " " 0.90	500 " " 2.50
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3000 " " 1.50	8000 " " 4.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
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香港中外新報
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY.

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the Native Community.

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UNREGISTERED GERMAN.

FIRST CHARGE IN THE MIXED
COURT, SHANGHAI.

The first charge against a German
for failing to register in accordance with
the notification issued by the Shanghai
Municipal Council, came before the
Mixed Court on October 12th, Mr. P.
Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magis-
trate Kuan being on the bench, G. Sen-
necker, a German, who at one time was
not recognized as such by his authorities,
was charged with failing to register.

Mr. Newman was explaining the charge
when Sennecker, interrupting, said—
Before counsel goes on with his speech, I
want to know if this is a Chinese Court
or a Shanghai Municipal Council Court?

The Assessor—It is a Chinese Court,
with which the Shanghai Municipal
Council has nothing whatever to do.

Sennecker—I object against the learned
Assessor sitting on the bench, as he is
prejudiced against Germans. I can refer
you on that to the Ettinger case in which
you already had your judgment ready
before you heard counsel for the defence
on points of law.

Mr. Newman—I can only suggest that
Mr. Sennecker is prejudicing his own
case by these remarks.

Continuing his opening, Mr. Newman
said that it was well known that owing
to the friendly treaties with China, the
arrangements made with what was then
the Empire of China and now the Re-
public of China were that the quarter
known as the International Settlement
should be considered to be China, but that
the administrative duties of the police
and all municipal duties should be car-
ried out by and under the direction of
the Municipal Council. China had seen
fit to issue regulations with regard to
Germans and Austro-Hungarian subjects
who on the declaration of war were not
represented by a Minister or consul.

Consequently they came within the term
"unrepresented foreigners" in the Yang-
kingpang Regulations.

Chief Inspector Vaughan was then
called, but before he gave any of his
evidence Sennecker asked—

Is this Chinese territory or is it a
British Colony under the tutelage of Mr.
Siffert? I wish the point decided before
we go on.

The Assessor—If it were a British
Colony it would not be under the presi-
dency of the Belgian Consul-General.

Sennecker—It is either one thing or the
other. It is either flesh or fowl. It is
either British territory or Chinese ter-
ritory that we are in.

Mr. Newman—You will have your turn
in a minute. All proceedings must be
conducted with some show of manners
anyway.

Chief Inspector Vaughan said he was
in charge of the registration of German
and Austro-Hungarian subjects resident
in the Settlement at the Town Hall from
September 21st to October 7th. The de-
fendant, he believed, was a German and
his name did not appear in the register.

The register was handed in to the
Court.

That concluded the case for the prosecu-
tion.

The Assessor—Now, Sennecker, what
have you to say?

Sennecker—Not guilty. I have com-
plied with the rules and regulations
issued and promulgated by the Chinese
Government.

To make his case a little more clear
to the Court and counsel for the prosecution,
he said he would read an extract from the
"Encyclopaedia Britannica." With this
the defendant read a lengthy extract from
that work and went on to say that China
declared war on August 7th and she
became, according to the usages and
convictions, the representative of Ger-
mans and Austro-Hungarians. The local
Chinese authority, he asserted, was His
Excellency the Envoy for Foreign Affairs.

He became the representative of both
nationalities in the International Settle-
ment of Shanghai. He alone had the
power to issue notifications of this sort
because they were in China and not in
British territory. The Municipal Council
was nothing but an administrative body,
administering the funds they got from the
taxpayers in a proper manner.

On September 21st, he wrote to the
Council asking if registration with the
Municipal Council would exempt him
from registering with the Chinese autho-
rities. He received a reply from the
Secretary to the Municipal Council to the
effect that so far as residence in the
International Settlement, entry into the
Foreign Settlement and passage upon any
municipal road was concerned, the only
form of registration to secure the neces-
sary permit was with the municipal
authorities. The letter went on to state
that registration with the Chinese autho-
rities was quite unnecessary.

After reading the letter the defendant
went on to say that that reply was against
Land Regulation No. 6 and that all re-
sidents in the Foreign Settlement had the
right to use all roads, public parks and
recreation ground. But the Chinese had
no right to go into the public parks and
recreation grounds. Why? The Land
Regulations stated distinctly that all
persons residing within the Settlement
had a right to enter them.

The defendant then read a protest
which he sent to the Council against their
last letter, a lengthy document. He
received in reply to that a letter stating
that his protest had been noted.

The defendant then read a letter which
he sent on September 26th to the Special
Envoy for Foreign Affairs asking if re-
gistration with the Chinese authorities
was sufficient protection for him. He
received a reply stating that inquiries
were being made of the Senior Consul-
General.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. CHINESE
RECREATION CLUB.

The following will represent the Civil
Service in this home League match on
Saturday at 2 p.m.:—Hon. C. Severn
(Captain), E. W. Hamilton, R. C. Wit-
chell, D. M. Goodall, T. McCormack, O.
O. Woodman, R. E. O. Bird, B. W.
Bradbury, W. H. Edmunds, C. Sara, and
P. T. Lambie. Reserve—S. E. Alderman.
R.C.C. v. R.G.A.

Kowloon will be represented in this
league match at King's Park on Saturday
at 2.15 p.m. by J. P. Robinson, J.
Stalker, Dr. C. Forsyth, W. T. Elson,
A. de Souza, F. W. Wheeler, P. H. Cobb,
R. Pestonje, C. J. Stapleton, Lt. J. K.
McConnell, and L. E. S. Hodge.

HONGKONG C.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following will represent the Club
in this league fixture on their own
ground on Saturday next at 2.15 p.m.:—
T. E. Pearce (Capt.), F. J. de Rome, D.
E. Donnelly, E. W. S. Evans, H. E.
Hollands, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, L.
D. McNicoll, H. E. Maric, Lieut. H. T.
Murray, and H. H. Taylor.

UNIVERSITY v. MIDDLESEX REGT.

The following will represent the Uni-
versity in a league match against the
Middlesex Regiment on Saturday at 2
p.m. on the Military Ground at Happy
Valley:—A. H. Rumjahn (Capt.), G. E.
Marley, K. Brayshaw, R. A. Ponsonby-
Fane, J. D. Wright, W. Gittings, D. K.
Sany, J. M. Jack, G. Hall, Cheah Keng
Seng, and Lim Keng Sim.

BILLIARDS.

VOLUNTEER CUP.

The first heat of this competition was
concluded at the Soldiers' Club on Wed-
nesday evening, when the 87th Company
R.G.A. defeated the Royal Engineers by
27 points on the eight games. The
Engineers commenced the evening with a
lead of 59 points, but Sergt. Ives, the
first Artillery player, by good play and
a considerable amount of "Joss," defeat-
ed Lieut. Raworth by 75 points. This left
the R.E. with 16 points to make up in the
final game. Q.M.S. Wilson played well,
but was unable to wipe off this deficit
against such a good player as Sergt.
Baker, with the result that the 87th
Company qualified for the second round,
as stated. It is noteworthy that these
teams were the finalists last year, the
Sappers on that occasion proving victo-
rious.

The first game in the next heat was
played afterwards, Gunner Sharp, of the
83rd Company R.G.A., meeting Pte. F. J.
Smith, of the Middlesex Regiment. The
Artillerymen won fairly easily. The
games will be continued this evening.

57TH CO. R.G.A. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Sgt. Ives.....200	Lt. Raworth.....125
Sgt. Barker 200	Q.M.S. Wilson 128
Total Score.....441	Total Score.....1,414
83RD CO. R.G.A.	25TH MIDDLESEX REGT.
Gr. Sharp.....200	Pte. Smith.....140

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

The following are the Entries for the
Gymkhana to be held on 27th instant:—

FIVE FURLONGS RACE—HANDICAP.—
Buchanan's, Anticipation, First Violin
(Ariel), Tom Cobleigh, Whipper In, Ben
Bolt, and Tittlemouse.

GYMKHANA STAKES—Anticipation, Yid,
Windsor Dahlia, Choice Dahlia, Ploughed
Field, Australian Chief, and Pingwu
Chief.

DISTANCE HANDICAP—ABOUT HALF A MILE.
—Social Schenker, Whiz Bang, Tom
Cobleigh, Pingwu Chief, Billikin, Tempe,
Dumpling, Whipper In, Sabre, and
Soyobora.

CLASS HANDICAP—Tittlemouse, Buch-
anan's, Rex, Anticipation, Yid, Town
Mouse, Cloudlands, Windsor Dahlia,
First Violin, Ben Bolt, Tom Cobleigh,
Ploughed Field, Australian Chief, Ping-
wu Chief, and Whipper In.

On October 4th defendant again wrote
to the Envoy for Foreign Affairs and
received a reply which was as follows:—
"I beg to say the matter should be dealt
with according to the regulations pro-
mulgated by this office. If there is any
other authority besides our registration
department dealing with the registration
of Germans and Austro-Hungarian sub-
jects, this is illegal. This is the fixed
regulation of our Chinese Government.
Certainly I object to such action."

With this the defendant asked the
Court to grant a remand for a fortnight
in order that he could get counsel. This
was a test case not concerning only
the Germans and Austrians, but all
nationalities, Chinese included, except the
British. It was a matter that was going
to have serious consequences in the future.

The Assessor—If you want legal assist-
ance you must have it.

The case was adjourned for one week
with leave to the defendant to apply for
an extension if it was necessary.

"OUR DAY" IN HONGKONG.

THE COLONY'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORT ON BEHALF
OF THE RED CROSS.

RECORDED FINANCIAL RESULT.

COLLECTORS AND DISTRICTS.

"Our Day" was a brilliant success, and
although at the time of writing it is, of
course, impossible to state how much has
been raised for the Red Cross the sum is
 unquestionably far in excess of that of
last year. The methods devised for
obtaining money were simpler than those
employed twelve months ago. They did
not, perhaps, provide so much enjoyment
for so many people, but they did not
involve one half the preliminary expendi-
ture and were far more effective in accom-
plishing the one great object which the
promoters had in view. Two years ago
the total raised by the Colony on "Our
Day" was \$12,000. Last year it was
\$41,000. Yesterday the drawing of war
bonds alone yielded \$32,000. Lady May's
Rose Fund amounted yesterday to \$11,077,
and the auction of twenty-one roses by
the Hon. Colonial Treasurer, assisted by
his friend "All Davis, of Sheffield,"
produced \$7,050. Then the sale of roses
by ladies in the morning has to be taken
into consideration, and, by all accounts,
it was eminently satisfactory. The
entrance-fee to the Murray Parade
Ground must have totalled a very respect-
able sum. There was a raffle of a motor-
car and numerous other subsidiary raffles,
and in this connection mention must be
made of the twenty-cents stall, arranged
by the Portuguese firms under the chair-
manship of the Portuguese Consul, which
did a wonderful trade. Last, but not
least, there was a big demand for teas
both by the Europeans and Chinese.

From these various sources a very large
total must have been realised. Then, in
addition, there was an illuminated fête
in the Botanical Gardens in the evening,
for which the seats were all sold at \$5
each, so that in order to satisfy those who
had bought tickets for unreserved seats
it has been found necessary to repeat the
entertainment this evening. Altogether,
therefore, it may be confidently anticipat-
ed that a sum of not less than \$100,000
has been netted. It is thought possible,
indeed, that the proceeds may be sufficient
to carry on the work of the Red Cross for
two days, for which purpose \$16,000
is required. The Colony is to be con-
gratulated upon the generous manner in
which it responded to the appeal, and
the thanks of all are, at the same time,
due to those officials who gave so much
of their time and energy to make the
day a success. Mr. L. N. Lee, the
Honorary Secretary, was indefatigable,
and those who assisted him as members
of the Executive Committee, and to whom
he would probably be the first to appor-
tion a considerable share of the praise,
were Messrs. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., E. R.
Hullifax, Lau Chu Pak, H. C. Sandford
and C. H. P. Hay, and Major Hammond.

THE SALE OF ROSES.

The ladies were early astir in the
streets with their baskets of roses.
Travellers by tram from the Peak were
wearing the flowers in their button-holes
long before 8 o'clock in the morning. No
news has been received of any very large
sum having been given for a single bloom,
but, on the other hand, it may safely be
asserted that there was not a single re-
fusal to purchase. By 9 or 9.30 it would
have been difficult to find a European
who was not bedecked in the most festive
manner. There were few flags flying, but,
nevertheless, there was no mistaking that
something special was afoot. The Colony
had the appearance of being on holiday,
and, although the banks and commercial
houses were not closed until mid-day, it
is probable that little business was done
in the morning. With the distraction of
a constant stream of gaily-clad
ladies, making irresistible appeals to
give in the sweet cause of charity, men
in the offices could scarcely be expected
to attend to the ordinary routine work
of commerce, and very few of them made
the attempt. The whole city was
thoroughly convulsed. Of that there can
be no possible doubt. No fewer than
17,000 small imitation roses had been
manufactured for sale, 11,000 of these
being contributed by Chinese, and 6,000
by Europeans.

The work was more decentralised than
usual and separate organisations were
responsible for the outlying districts.
Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Stedman were in
charge of the collections made in the
central part of the city, their headquar-
ters being the City Hall. The districts,
under their control, were divided as
follows:—

Butterfield & Swire to Hongkong Club,
including Murray Pier—Mrs. Kent,
Miss Edkins, Miss Ventris and Miss
Robinson.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to corner
of Ice House Street, Queen's Road—Mrs.
Sutherland, Mrs. Ram, Misses Lack,
Smith, Main, and Franco.

Old Mercantile Bank to corner of Des
Vœux Road, west side of Ice House Street.
—The Misses Stubbings and Rodger.

Grand Hotel, Carlton Hotel, Duddell
Street and south side of Queen's Road to
Flower Street—The Misses Ellis and Miss
S. Weill.

North side of Queen's Road, from old
Mercantile Bank to Swatow Trading Co.
—Miss F. Roser and Miss N. Joseph.

Hongkong Hotel—Mrs. A. Bonet and
Mrs. H. A. Baxter.

West side of Pedder Street, from
Greco Tobacco Co. to P. & O. Office, Des
Vœux Road—Mrs. J. Robertson, Mrs. E.
Davison, Mrs. Peter Tod and Miss
Wilkins.

Hongkong Hotel to Robinson's Piano-
Store—south side of Des Vœux Road—Miss
I. May, Miss A. Hastings, Miss A. Gor-
don, Miss B. Hammond.

Blake Pier—The Misses Jack and
Belson, Miss E. Fafart.

C.P.H. Offices, King's Buildings and St.
George's Buildings to corner of Ice House
Street, Connaught Road—Mrs. Hayward,
Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Davison.

Ferry Wharf, Hongkong—The Misses
Goodall.

Law Courts and Queen's Buildings—
Mrs. Wakeman, Mrs. A. Lammert, the
Misses E. Osmund, A. Demea, M. Souza,
and P. d'Almada e Castro.

Prince's Buildings, Des Vœux Road—
Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. G. S. Lawson, Mrs.
Bowen Partington, Miss Leckie.

Alexandra Buildings from Watson's to
King Edward Hotel (Des Vœux Road)—
Mrs. and Miss MacGregor, Mrs. Leask
and the Misses Ritchie and Woodcock.

Lane, Crawford & Co. to Watson's
(Chater Road)—Miss Piercy, Miss O. de
Souza.

Naval Yard (inside only)—Mrs. Sande-
man, Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Churcher.

Post Office Buildings—Mrs. Halifax,
Mrs. Alabaster, the Misses R. Alabaster,
A. Halifax, Maas, and Gray.

Peak, including Tram Station—The
Misses Stabb, Masters Stabb, Miss and
Master Potter, and Miss Pauline Patten-
den, assisted by the Misses A. Miller, G.
Stedman, S. Tisdall, W. Roberts, L.
Morton, V. and H. Butterfield, E. Lam-
mert, A. Lammert and P. Skelton.

Garden Road, including Lower Tram
Station, St. John's Place to Murray
Barracks—Misses Page, Richards, Martin,
and Muriel Richardson.

York Buildings from Moutrie's to
Shewan, Tomes in Chater Road—Mrs.
Browne, Mrs. Jeffreys, Mrs. Eastman,
Miss M. Lee.

East side of Ice House Street from
Queen's Road to Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank, Des Vœux Road—Mrs. Davidson,
Mrs. McKibbin, Mrs. Howe.

King Edward Hotel to Shewan, Tomes
& Co.—Misses Stanham, MacKenzie and
Dolly Haynes.

Harbour—Mrs. Oxberry and Misses
Goldenberg.

Hotel Mansions (except C.P.R. Office)—
Miss Siefert.

Wellington Barracks to Murray Bar-
racks—Miss D. May, Miss I. Stanham.

Glenealy and Upper Levels—Miss J.
Gardener, Miss D. Morris, the Misses da
Souza and friends.

D'Aguilar Street—Mrs. Nicoll, Mrs.
Pierpont.

University—Mrs. Redmond.

St. Stephen's Girls' School—Miss Sells,
Garrison School—By the children.

Mrs. Shaw was in charge at East Point, Mrs. Reid at Quarry Bay, Mrs. Pope at Kowloon and Miss Graham at Kowloon Docks. These ladies, who were responsible for the collections in their respective localities, had the assistance of many willing friends.

The depots and those in charge of them were as follows:—Hongkong Hotel, Mrs. Bird; City Hall, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Stedman, Mrs. Benwick, Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Pattenden and Mrs. Mansfield; Powell's, Mrs. Evan Jones; C.P.R. Offices, Mrs. Hayward; Helena May Institute, Mrs. Smith; and Caine Road Depot, Mrs. A. C. Botelho.

Mr. E. Ralphs organised a sale in the Government Schools, and a sale was also conducted among the pupils of the garrison schools. A large Chinese Committee superintended by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, organised the sale of roses among the Chinese community. Sales were also organised by Mr. Bishen Singh, of the Sikh Temple Committee; the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Suzuki, for the Japanese community; and the Mohammedan members of the Police Force.

White Miss Eileen Lamont and the Misses Veronica and Hilda Butterfield were selling roses in Barker Road a Chinese coolie snatched the tin containing the money they had received and made off down the hillside.

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	\$ 8,064.04
Proceeds of Roses sold amongst the Chinese	11,000.00
Apiculture Community through Consul-General Suzuki	990.00
Collected in Macao by Miss de Souza	243.00
Mr. D. G. M. Bernard	100.00
Rev. T. Robinson	50.00
Mrs. E. C. Newall	50.00
Mrs. W. L. Leusk	25.00
Mr. A. H. Harris	25.00
Mr. F. Graham	25.00
Mr. C. J. Pirie	5.00
Subscriptions through Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	
Mr. Fung Ping Sang	\$10
Mr. Lo Shun Wan	15
Mr. Tai Pa Low	5
	\$ 29.64
	\$11,077.44

MURRAY PARADE GROUND.

The great attraction on the Murray Parade ground in the afternoon was the drawing of the War Bonds. There was no attempt this year to reproduce an old-fashioned English Fair, and there were no "sideways" in the accepted sense of the term. The ground, however, had been made to look exceedingly attractive. The necessary buildings were erected by Chinese contractors under the supervision of the Public Works Department, Mr. C. L. Perkins being mainly responsible for seeing that all the arrangements were complete and everything in good order. Then there was a profusion of flags and bunting, provided by the Harbour Master, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., and the general result was very pleasing.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Miss May, and his A.D.C., arrived at 3.20 and was met at the entrance in Queen's road by the Hon. Secretary and the members of the Executive Committee. His Excellency proceeded almost immediately to witness the various competitions arranged by the St. John Ambulance Association.

THE DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

Whilst these were in progress the drawing of the War Bonds commenced. As befitted the importance of the event the drawing was conducted in the largest shed on the ground, and all who wished to do so were permitted to go on to the platform to see "fair play." Mr. H. C. Sandford, the assistant Hon. Treasurer of the Fund, superintended the arrangements for the draw. Mr. R. H. C. Hancock, Mr. A. E. Crapnell and Mr. da Boza actually did the drawing, and Messrs. N. J. Stabb, C. E. Anton and G. T. Edkins were the scrutineers. The first prize was won by the second number drawn from the cylinder. The name of the fortunate holder of No. 0.047 is not yet available. It is believed that the winning ticket was among those originally sent to Canton, but some of these were subsequently returned and it is quite possible that a resident of the Colony has been suddenly enriched by War Bonds to the value of \$24,000. It is to be hoped that he will not justify the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald's fears by allowing an

exuberance of high spirits to overwhelm his sober judgment in such a crisis. The full list of prizes is as follows:—

Prize	Series	Ticket No.
1st, \$24,000	0	0347
2nd, 8,000	X	0240
3rd, 3,200	E	0132
4th, 1,000	L	0126
5th, 1,000	E	0634
6th, 1,000	D	0100
7th, 1,000	P	0425
8th, 500	V	0320
9th, 500	J	0563
10th, 500	K	0424
11th, 500	T	0490
12th, 500	H	0590
13th, 500	E	0215
14th, 500	I	0448
15th, 500	Q	0592
16th, 500	Y	0243
17th, 500	X	0638
18th, 500	J	0387
19th, 100	E	0376
20th, 100	C	0417
21st, 100	L	0320
22nd, 100	U	0104
23rd, 100	C	0105
24th, 100	W	0334
25th, 100	C	0055
26th, 100	L	0000
27th, 100	T	0504
28th, 100	I	0408
29th, 100	Q	0537
30th, 100	I	0325
31st, 100	S	0572
32nd, 100	S	0576
33rd, 100	B	0137
34th, 100	B	0385
35th, 100	B	0115
36th, 100	K	0302
37th, 100	Y	0396
38th, 100	Y	0049
39th, 100	J	0071
40th, 100	K	0591
41st, 100	U	0017
42nd, 100	A	0046
43rd, 100	E	0248
44th, 100	S	0106
45th, 100	C	0299
46th, 100	S	0542
47th, 100	W	0678
48th, 100	S	0335
49th, 100	A	0475
50th, 100	L	0329
51st, 100	L	0321

In connection with the undertaking of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation set forth in the Prospectus of the Drawing of War Bonds, we are officially informed by the Hon. Secretary of "Our Day" that the Corporation yesterday purchased Straits War Loan to the extent of Straits \$55,000.

AUCTION OF ROSES.

The auction of a special lot of 20 roses by the Hon. Colonial Secretary attracted a considerable attendance. Mr. Severn delivered himself of the pet phrases of the auctioneering fraternity as if to the manner born, and he was aided and abetted by Mr. Labrum, *alias* "Alf Davis of Sheffield," whilst Mr. L. N. Lee stood by to do what clerking was necessary. The first rose realised \$800 and was purchased by Sir Robert Ho Tung. It was an auspicious start, and not a single one of the blooms was disposed of for less than three figures. Very keen participants in the bidding were Masters Nicholas and William Stabb, with their sister as a good "runner up." As the Colonial Secretary remarked, the confident way these youngsters chipped in with their bids of fifty and a hundred dollars at a time was marvellous. Once at least William or Nicholas, it is not known which, spoke up before the prompter was quite ready. The sale resulted in a sum of \$7,950, the details being as follows:—

H. E. the Governor	—\$325 and \$200.
Sir Robert Ho Tung	—\$500, \$600, \$350, \$300, \$300 and \$250.
Mrs. Stabb	—\$750.
Masters N. and W. Stabb	—\$250, \$230 and \$200.
Miss Stabb	—\$250.
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	—\$600, \$250 and \$150.
Mr. Ho Kook	—\$250 and \$175.
Mr. Ho Kien Tong	—\$200.
Mr. T. Lough	—\$200.
Mr. A. Ritchie	—\$300. (Mr. Ritchie had his rose put up for auction a second time, and it was purchased by Mr. Lau Chu Pak for \$175, as stated.)

GENERAL AUCTION.

Mr. Labrum, in a coat of very distinctive black and white check, was the perambulating auctioneer for the afternoon. He had many and varied articles for sale. He sold a row-boat motor to Mr. Lamont for \$100, an electric fan to Mr. Reid for \$24, and a stove to Sir Robert Ho Tung for \$300. These articles were presented by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Coy., who also offered various other gifts to be raffled, but these it has been decided to sell by public auction at a later date. Messrs. Hughes & Hough also announce that there will be an auction of a pure-bred Siamese kitten which will be given to the funds. It has already been stated that the 20 cents stall did a wonderful trade. There were no less than 1,300 prizes, all numbered, for which tickets were purchased. Those who drew blanks, of course, received no return for their outlay. Others secured the articles corresponding to their numbers, and the value of the articles ranged from a bicycle to a five cent doll. Before six o'clock the stall was absolutely denuded of its stock.

The arrangements for tea on the ground were admirable. The Hongkong Hotel Company catered for the Europeans and the M. Y. San Company for the Chinese. All the proceeds will go to swell the total for "Our Day."

Throughout the afternoon selections of music were played by the bands of the Middlesex Regiment and the 18th Infantry.

OTHER RAFFLES.

The raffle for the motor-car presented by the Portuguese Community was won by Ticket No. 27; the pictures of King George and Field-Marshal French, presented by Komor & Komor, were won by Tickets Nos. 121 and 41 respectively. These raffles were in the charge of Mr. Paul Hodgson. The owner of the car, which, gaily adorned with flags, was on duty practically the whole day carrying collectors from point to point will have his patrol requirements supplied free for three months by the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

The dollar raffle for a number of substantial prizes given by various commercial houses was not completed until a late hour. The results of the drawing were as follows:—

1st Prize.—Woodstock Typewriter, given by Messrs. de Sousa & Co., won by A Marks with Ticket No. 1920.

2nd Prize.—L. C. Smith Typewriter, given by Messrs. Botelho Bros., won by Mrs. Nichol with Ticket No. 337.

3rd Prize.—20 Boxes Cigars, given by the Hongkong Cigar Store, won by H. Dixon with Ticket No. 2313.

4th Prize.—One silver mounted bottle for Lavender Water, given by Messrs. A. S. Watson, won by someone whose name was unobtainable with Ticket No. 298.

5th Prize.—One baby's wagonette, given by Messrs. Powell & Co., won by Virginia Union with Ticket No. 1419.

6th Prize.—One portrait of War Photographs, given by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, won by D. G. Eddie with Ticket No. 11.

7th Prize.—One set Chinese porcelain, given by the Sun Company, won by N. H. Mody with Ticket No. 288.

8th Prize.—One pair silver vases, given by the Wing On Company, won by J. H. Tarrant with Ticket No. 2327.

9th Prize.—One pair silver vases, given by Lee Sincere Co., won by Nellie Reynolds with Ticket No. 2235.

10th Prize.—One set cigarettes, given by the Greco-Egyptian Tobacco Store, won by A. Kienaris with Ticket No. 322.

11th Prize.—One picture, given by Messrs. Grace & Co., won by J. M. E. Macnab with Ticket No. 1708.

12th Prize.—One parlour lamp, given by the Standard Oil Company, won by J. Crispin with Ticket No. 298.

13th Prize.—One pair cloisonne vases, given by Mr. N. L. Watson, won by R. S. Green with Ticket No. 2610.

AMBULANCE COMPETITION.

A large number of spectators gathered at the northern end of the parade ground to witness the St. John Ambulance Competition for the "Ralphs Challenge Shield." Last year's winners, the Police Reserve, were not represented, and only four competing units appeared, namely, the Victoria, Saiyungpun, Queen's College, and Y.M.C.A. divisions.

Before the competition started the four divisions represented were inspected by H.E. the Governor, and marched past the saluting base in column and quarter column, presenting a very creditable appearance. Mr. Ho Leung, Divisional Superintendent of the Victoria Division, was in command of the parade.

The judges in the competition were Surgeon-General Draper, A.M., Major Morgan (Commandant of the Hongkong Defence Corps) and Surgeon-Major Black, and they had a difficult task.

Each division was put through a Company drill, was inspected for kit and dress, and gave an exhibition of field exercises and first aid, followed by stretcher-drill. Casualties were placed at different points in the enclosure, each having pinned on his coat a paper describing the nature of his supposed injuries. The stretcher parties hastened up, the leader of each party applying bandages, splints, etc., as required, after which the patient was placed on a stretcher and carefully borne to the hospital tent. This was in the charge of V.A.D. nursing sisters.

Three out of the four divisions showed most commendable smartness in drill, Victoria especially. Their evolutions were carried out with celerity and precision, and their marching was highly creditable in view of the unevenness of this part of the parade ground and of the proximity of the band of the 18th Infantry, playing ragtime music, to which it was impossible to keep step.

The whole competition lasted about two hours, and it says much for the way in which it was carried out that many of the spectators watched it from beginning to end.

After the judges had come to a decision H.E. the Governor presented the Shield to this year's winners—the Victoria Division. He said that this was the second year of the Competition, and he was sorry that last year's winners were not there to defend their title. The judges found that the Victoria division deserved most marks for company-drill and for dress and kit; the Y.M.C.A. were first in field exercises and first aid; and Saiyungpun led in stretcher-drill. His Excellency added that it gave him much satisfaction to note the great progress that had been made since last year, and, in this connection, he must mention the hard work and valuable services of Mr. E. Ralphs. He desired, also, to thank Surgeon-General Draper and the other judges for officiating. His Excellency then handed the shield to Lieut. Grosz, who, was in charge of the Victoria Division.

The organisation of the Ambulance Brigade is as follows:—

District Staff.—District Superintendent (Officer in charge of District), Mr. E. Ralphs; District Surgeon, Dr. W. V. M. Koch; Corps Surgeon, Dr. J. C. Dalmauy Allan (on Act. Ser.); Corps Superintendent, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

DIVISIONS IN THE COLONY.

A. Women.—(1.)—Nursing Division, forming a Voluntary Aid Detachment registered as "The No. 1 Hongkong V.A.D." Commandant, Lady May; Acting Commandant, Mrs. Hickling; Hon. Surgeon, Mrs. Hickling, F.R.C.S. (E.), and Mrs. McGregor, M.B., B.Ch. (Glasgow); Adjutant and Nursing Officer, Mrs. Ralphs; Acting Adjutant, Miss Wilkinson; Lady Supt., Mrs. Tidall. Strength, 80 members. Trained and served at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, and the Government Civil Hospital, and at Various Classes of Instruction.

B. Men.—Attached to the Hongkong Defence Corps.

(1.)—The Chinese Y.M.C.A. Division.—Divisional Surgeon and Officer in Charge, Dr. S. F. Lee, M.B., B. Ch. (Edinburgh). Strength, 40 members.

(2.)—The Saiyungpun Division.—Divisional Surgeon and Officer in Charge, Dr. W. M. B. Moore, L.R.C.P. (I.), L.R.C.S. (I.), L.M. (On Active Service). Strength, 51 members, including 2 Europeans N.C.O.s. A Bugle Band is attached to this Division.

(3.)—Queen's College Division.—Divisional Surgeon, Dr. C. McKenny, M.B., B.Ch. (O.), L.M., B.A. (P.C.D.) (Surgeon), Hongkong Defence Corps. Strength, 17 members.

(4.)—Victoria Division.—Divisional Surgeon, Dr. Chieh Tiang Eam, M.B., B.S.; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Lim Chong Eang, M.B., B.S.; Divisional Supt., Ho Leung; Ambulance Officer, John F. Grosz. Strength, 25 members.

ILLUMINATED FETE.

It was estimated that there was an attendance of 9,000 at the illuminated fete in the Botanical Gardens in the evening. All the reserved seats, numbering 1,200, were sold at \$5 each, and it is calculated that considerably over 4,000 people paid the general entrance fee of \$1. H.E. the Governor Sir Henry May was present.

The gardens looked beautiful. The lighting was carried out by the Electric Company. Japanese lanterns were suspended from the trees and shrubs in the greatest profusion. Apparently no trouble or expense had been spared, and the results achieved were remarkably effective.

The programme consisted of an exhibition of war films. Selections were played by the band of the 74th Punjab and the Hongkong Police Reserve Orchestra, and during the interval incidental music by Pte. G. Cras, L.-Cpl. J. Moo and Pte. L. Moo of the 54th Batt. Middlesex Regt.

The exhibition will be given again this evening, when another large attendance is anticipated.

"OUR DAY" FETE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Having been for many years an admirer of your journal I have very much pleasure in presenting you with a ticket for to-night's Fete, and you will agree with me that in this case it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The ticket is inscribed as follows:—

"OUR DAY"
Thursday, 18th October, 1917.
Fete in the Public Gardens at 8 p.m.
One Seat (unreserved) \$1.00

So you will naturally think that if you present yourself at the Public Gardens at 8 o'clock this evening you will be able to claim a seat (unreserved).

But, alas! a nasty little paragraph in this morning's otherwise estimable paper tells me that you are wrong—so sorry for you!—for the last line of the inscription should have read: "One seat (reserved for the 35 people)." So you and some hundreds of others, who fondly imagined that we should be doing our "little bit" to-night will have to go seatless because our several seats have been sold twice over, and the higher bidder has naturally obtained the coveted articles.

It looks as though we have been sold tickets under false pretences—but perhaps that illegality has been made legal for to-day! (Shall we ask Mr. Macdonachie what he thinks about it?) Of course we should not mind, and so on and so forth. But the fact remains that the principle of the thing is wrong, and those responsible for it should be called to account. There are many of us who cannot afford to dole out \$5 each for seats for ourselves and families, and so we have had to be content with the cheaper seats—only to find that we may have them to-morrow night instead! But though we are poor we are proud and object to pick up the crumbs from the rich man's table—and the dust from the rich woman's seat.

And now the question remains. What is to be done with the remainder of my tickets? I tried to dispose of some this morning in exchange for roses, but a cunning young thing told me that "There's nothing doing."

With these few words I will leave the ticket with you, and when you find that it is worthless I trust that your language will not be

"UN-RESERVED."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

& CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN MEN'S

SLEEPING SUITS

FANCY STRIPE CEYLONETTE

\$3.50 TO \$4.50 PER SUIT.

FANCY & BLOCK STRIPE CEYLON

\$6.00 TO \$8.00 PER SUIT.

HEAVY TWILL CEYLON

\$6.00 TO \$8.50 PER SUIT.

"VIYELLA" SLEEPING SUITS

IN THREE WEIGHTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO

18

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

FOR

"OUR DAY"

PATRIOTIC RIBBONS

National Colours of the Allies in Several Widths.

"HEATHER DAY"

TARTAN RIBBONS

in Great Variety.

19



FERN FRENCH in Moon-Moth Dance.

FAREWELL TO THE

FANTASTICS

TONIGHT AND TO-MORROW!

ALSO

MATINEE TO-MORROW AFTERNOON!

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW!

TO-NIGHT, AT 9.15.

HILDA FELSTEAD in New Songs and Songs.
LEONARD NELSON in New Songs.
IVY ALDOUS and FRED KEELEY in New Dances.
FERN FRENCH in the "Shepherd's Dance."
BILLIE SEATON in New Songs.
REDHEAD WILSON and FRED KEELEY in an Athletic Absurdity—
"The Crazy Ostrich."
NELLIE and ELSIE BLACK in a Big New Musical Act.
RAY TRAYNOR in New Piano Monologues.

Tickets \$3, \$2 & \$1. BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

1917

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

An Addition will be held on the stage of the Theatre Royal on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst. at 4 p.m. to which those Ladies and Gentlemen and Children who have already expressed their desire to assist, as well as others who wish to join, are invited. Vocalists are requested to bring their music. Parents and relations cannot be admitted. M. S. NORTHGOTE, Hon. Secretary, HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB. [1175]

"OUR DAY"

EVENING FETE AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

In consequence of the GREAT SALE OF SEATS for the EVENING FETE held yesterday, it has been found necessary to arrange for a

REpetition of the PERFORMANCE

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), THE 19th INSTANT, when the Programme will be the same as yesterday. All entrance tickets purchased for yesterday and not used will be available, and seating accommodation will be provided for \$5 reserved seat tickets, but not for \$1 unreserved seat tickets. This evening \$1 seat tickets will be available without further charge for admission. [1171]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK IN AID OF CHARITIES FOR CHILDREN.

To be held in the grounds at Government House by kind permission of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, on

SATURDAY, 3rd November, 2 to 6 p.m. Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

PRICE OF ADMISSION: Adults ... 20 cents. Children ... 10 " All Members and Associates wearing M. C. L. badges free.

A Children's Chinese play ... 3 p.m. Children's Ballot & Variety Entertainment 5 " Tea and Refreshments, Lucky Well, Xmas Tree, Hoop La, Sweets, useful and attractive articles on the various stalls for children and grown-ups. Prices moderate. No chits taken. [1163]

LIFE INSURANCE.

M. R. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W.2, wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weakness of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate; included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. HENDERSON and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 1826 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it? [1006]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of UROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a GOVERNMENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Value
1	72 feet	72 feet	50 feet	50 feet
2	72 feet	72 feet	50 feet	50 feet
3	72 feet	72 feet	50 feet	50 feet
4	72 feet	72 feet	50 feet	50 feet
5	72 feet	72 feet	50 feet	50 feet
6	72 feet	72 feet	50 feet	50 feet
7	72 feet	72 feet	50 feet	50 feet
8	72 feet	72 feet	50 feet	50 feet
9	72 feet	72 feet	50 feet	50 feet
10	72 feet	72 feet	50 feet	50 feet

[1161]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 20th of October, 1917, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 6th October, 1917. [1130]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one share No. 1401 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17646 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LACAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 6th October, 1917. [1114]

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET.

IN SHAMEN, LARGESIX-ROOMED FLAT. Just completed building. All conveniences. Moderate rental. Excellent situation. Apply

LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD, Architects, Canton. [1156]

TO LET OR FOR SALE

No. 47, CONDUIT ROAD.

Apply to—COMPRADORE DEPT., Messrs. KARAWITA & Co., 2, Connaught Road, Central. [1149]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, HONGKONG FOR CO., LTD., 46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICE in King's Buildings, HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [941]

TO LET.

No. 28, BELLFIELD TERRACE.

No. 57, WHITEFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.

From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Lee House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PRINCE.

Apply to—LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE PRINCE.

Apply to—Box 543, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1006]

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances of 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 38 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 8 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- 1 Store (63' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- 1 Factory (22' x 18'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 6,000 cups.
- 16 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatched roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE)—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid as purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.

(2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

(1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

(2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to make as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

(3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking, it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

(4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

(5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH, Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE, SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO, 29th June, 1917. [813]

G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply to person at the CENTRAL POLICE Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [158]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"Imperial Institute"

SCOTCH

WHISKY

The Whisky of your forefathers.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, E. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19TH OCTOBER, 1917.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

THERE have been various expressions of surprise and disappointment over the refusal of responsible representatives of Socialism in the countries of the Entente to recognise or take part in the proposed Conference of Socialists at Stockholm. The disappointment is, of course, easy to understand, but the surprise must be regarded rather as formal and official than as sincere and actual. For it is admitted that all the motive-power behind the Conference came from one side. The attitude of most representative Socialists in France, Britain, America, and many other countries is that the Socialists of Germany have proved themselves traitors to the cause of Socialism, and quite outside the pale of comradeship, by giving their consistent support to the rule and policy of German militarism since August, 1914. They point to men like Herr LIEBKNECHT as evidence that even in autocratic and militarist Germany it is possible for a genuine Socialist to be true to his principles, if he be honest and sincere; but to have become a mere wing of the most purely militarist administration in Europe, as the Majority Socialists of Germany have done, and to endorse ruthless submarine attacks, the sinking of hospital ships full of wounded soldiers and doctors and nurses, the deportation of helpless civilians into Germany; and other forms of ruthlessness—these things, they claim, prove either that the German Socialists never were true Socialists at all or that they definitely foreswore their Socialism and adopted in its place militarism of the most aggressive type at the outbreak of war. The view taken by the Socialists of other countries is a natural one, and their indictment is not easy to answer. The warmest friends of the Central Powers and the most ardent admirers in the past of German intelligence and culture have long since been forced to admit that in this war Germany has elected to subordinate considerations of

morality, humanitarianism, and even of civilization to her determination to triumph over her enemies. Her champions claim, of course, that this temporary subordination of moral to material considerations has been, and is, justified by necessity and by the advantages accruing from German victory. From the ethical and, perhaps, from the sentimental and humanitarian points of view that is a theme for the casuists and moralists. Taking, however, the merely practical and policy point of view, Germany's friends and admirers in other countries, whilst perhaps hardly qualified to estimate accurately the material gains attaching to her attitude, view with real regret the enormous loss of prestige it has entailed. They cannot disguise from themselves the fact that, leaving out of the count altogether those who are concerned chiefly with the humanitarian and sentimental aspects of actions of the sort we have referred to, there remain still the great body of earnest thinkers and students throughout the world, who, in considering these acts, are led to ask, often with sincere regret, whether it is possible that the Kultur which produced and justifies them can be a product of civilization at all. There is danger in generalization, and it is wise to consider a concrete illustration. Publicity has recently been given to a German proclamation or order, issued by Colonel Gross, the German Commandant of Holnau, and posted in 25 communes in the St. Quentin area. This order appeared "translated into French" for the benefit of the unfortunate civilian populace whose fate it decreed. It is reproduced here, intact and literally, as posted:—

All labourers, women and children of 15 years of age and upwards are ordered to work in the fields every day. Sundays included, from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. (French time). Half-an-hour's break allowed in the morning, one hour at mid-day, and half-an-hour in the afternoon. Disobedience of these orders will be punished as follows:—

(1)—Labourers who shirk their work will be formed into a labourers' company for the period of the harvest, in barracks under the charge of German non-commissioned officers; after the harvest the shirkers will undergo six months' imprisonment, every third day on bread and water.

(2)—Women who shirk their work will be deported to Holnau to work. After the harvest they will undergo six months' imprisonment.

(3)—Children who shirk work will be flogged.

The Commandant, in addition, reserves the right of administering 20 strokes every day to all labourers who shirk. The labourers of the Commune of Vendelles have been severely punished.

Enquiries only too fully justify the inference that "shirking" embraced every sort of failure to maintain steady working efficiency. The same interpretation applied to delicate and ailing women and children as to able-bodied men. It is said that very few of the men were "able-bodied," in the sense, for example, of being fit for military service. Yet they, and the women, and the children, in every varying condition of health, were compelled to begin their days at about 3 a.m. in order to be actually at work by 4 a.m., and were unable to obtain rest before about 8 p.m. During the sixteen working hours, they were literally driven, whatever their condition, and flogging was the remedy offered for every ill. It must be admitted that the conditions obtaining in every respect rivalled the blackest chapters of the annals of that slave trade which Christendom thought it had abolished for ever.

War, at best, is a grim and bloody business which brings with it much unavoidable misery, and even, at times, enforces temporary disregard for the dictates of ordinary humanity. It might be thought, for example, that such an extraordinarily inhuman order as that quoted above might conceivably have been explained in part, though it could never be justified, by the pressure of starvation or the approach of a victorious enemy. Yet the world knows that in July, 1915, when the order was posted, no enemy threatened the St. Quentin area, no shortage of food existed, and the German Armies had not begun to feel even the threat of that enemy pressure which has been steadily closing in upon them since July, 1916. The casuist who should argue that war is inevitably cruel, and that it is sufficiently explains all such matters as this inhuman order, will be met by the stern reminder that nobody in the whole world could be made to believe that the democracies of France, Britain, America or the new Russia would tolerate for an instant the authorisation by their governments of such crimes as those of which Germany has been guilty. The humanitarian considerations involved are compelling enough; but the matter goes much

deeper, and every former friend of Germany must now be asking himself "What of the system, of the Kultur, which can produce such barbarity and then attempt to justify it upon the mere ground of the desirability of material success? Do not such facts strike with perfectly deadly force and insistence at the very roots of Germanism; and have we not, in our defence thereto, drawn near to the edge of a veritable abyss—to a system the fundamental badness of which makes it rank among the most dangerous errors recorded in the history of mankind?" In the circumstances, the refusal of the Entente Socialists to take part in the Stockholm Conference, whether or not disappointing to its German promoters, can hardly, even by them, be regarded as surprising.

Those who have expressed a desire to assist in the forthcoming production of "Pinkie and the Fairies" are asked to attend at the Theatre Royal next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The body of a Chinese male, found hanging from a tree in Wongneichong Road, just opposite the Government Quarters, has been removed to the Mortuary. The deceased probably committed suicide.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., is about to resign his seat on the Legislative Council in order to enjoy greater leisure. Mr. Wei Yuk is approaching three score years and ten, and has had a long record of twenty-one years' useful service to his credit as one of the two representatives of the Chinese community on the Council. Rumour mentions the name of Mr. Ho Fook in connection with the vacancy which will thus be created.

TYPHOON WARNINGS

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

5 p.m., October 17th. Cyclone or typhoon east of Mindanao, moving west.

1 p.m., October 18th. Cyclone or typhoon east of the southern Visayas or northern Mindanao, direction unknown.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

JAPANESE AND CHAIR COOLIES.

A Japanese was charged before Mr. Wood with being disorderly and wilfully damaging a chair to the extent of \$1.30.

It was stated that the defendant took a chair from Morrison Road down to Murray Road. He ordered the coolies to take him to Wanchai. The coolies refused, whereupon defendant became disorderly and damaged the chair. Defendant was fined \$5 and ordered to pay \$1 compensation to the chair coolies.

AN UNDESIRABLE VISITOR.

An unemployed Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with stealing sundry articles of clothing from a watchmaker at No. 164, Des Vœux Road Central.

It was stated that the defendant was seen by a Chinese detective coming out of an empty house carrying a bundle very early in the morning. On being searched, a set of burglars' tools was found strapped round his waist.

Defendant pleaded guilty, stating he only came from the country the previous night. He went through the empty house and into the next house through the verandah.

Sentence of six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS BY FORGED ORDERS.

A Chinese buyer of the Kin Wing firm was charged before Mr. Wood with illegally obtaining the following goods on forged orders purporting to come from the Kin Wing firm: from the Sang Li Yuen firm, Shark fins to the value of \$201.46; the Tye Sang firm, sea-weed to the value of \$16; Yau Hing Loong, one case of shellfish of the value of \$32.46; Man Wo Hong firm, two cases of shellfish of the value of \$31.28; Chun Shing Hong firm, one case of mushrooms of the value of \$20.27; and from the Tak Shing Hong firm, one case of fungi of the value of \$226.65.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, stating the orders were all genuine.

Inspector Terrett stated that defendant went to the firms mentioned above, ordered the goods, and obtained delivery with the forged orders. Complainants became suspicious when they found that the goods were destined for Wuchow instead of Kin Wing firm was. They made enquiries and found that defendant had no authority to issue the orders. The complainants thereupon had the goods stopped. The case was adjourned.

THE WAR.

AERIAL OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT.

GERMANY'S SEPARATE PEACE OFFER TO FRANCE.

AUTHORISED BY THE KAISER AND MICHAELIS.

GERMANY'S PROGRESS IN RIGA GULF.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

CONSIDERABLE HOSTILE ARTILLERY.

LONDON, October 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable hostile artillery activity north-eastward of Ypres and in the coast sector. Our artillery firing on the battle front continues.

EARLIER CABLES.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

LONDON, October 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a despatch states that there is nothing of interest to report.

AN AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, October 17th.

The Australian official Correspondent has telegraphed that the Germans yesterday retired from opposite a small portion of the Australian front to the next spur on high ground about a thousand yards back.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

PARIS, October 17th.

A communiqué states:—There were lively artillery actions, particularly in the region of the Plateau d'Ailles and on the right of the Meuse.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL RAID IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, October 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—British aeroplanes carried out a very successful raid this afternoon on German territory.

They attacked a factory westward of Saarbrücken and forty miles beyond the German frontier.

They dropped many bombs which had good effect, and fires broke out in the factory.

All the machines returned. Many bombs were dropped yesterday on billets and trenches, and we brought down three German machines. One of our machines is missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

HAMMERING BRUGES.

LONDON, October 17th.

The Admiralty reports that Naval aircraft on Monday night dropped many tons of bombs on Bruges dock.

One of our fighter patrols on Tuesday brought down an enemy two-seater in the vicinity of Zartren. The observer fell out of the machine, which fell in flames.

All our machines returned.

LATEST CABLES.

ENEMY SEAPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, October 18th.

The Admiralty reports that Naval aircraft carried out patrols yesterday and encountered several enemy formations.

One enemy seaplane was brought down and two other hostile machines were probably destroyed.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS BOMB NANCY.

LONDON, October 17th.

A wireless German official report states:—As a reprisal, our aviators bombed Nancy, causing large fires.

FRENCH VERSION.

PARIS, October 17th.

A communiqué states:—Enemy aeroplanes violently bombed Nancy. Ten civilians were killed and 40 injured.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY

TOLL OF ENEMY AEROPLANES.

PARIS, October 17th.

A communiqué states: Five enemy aeroplanes were destroyed on the 16th inst., and on the 15th inst. 20 enemy aeroplanes fell beyond control over our lines.

GERMAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS BOMBED.

A communiqué states:—Our aeroplanes heavily bombed military establishments at Volkseilingen, the railway stations at Thionville, Metz, and Metz-Woippy, and the factories at Hagondange and Rombach.

AERODROME IN MESOPOTAMIA BOMBED.

LONDON, October 17th.

A Mesopotamia official report states:—Our aeroplanes bombed the aerodrome at Kifri. Much damage was done. One machine, which was forced to land, was burnt up, but the occupants were rescued.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS DESTROY ENEMY BRIDGES.

PETROGRAD, October 18th.

Russian artillery yesterday destroyed a number of enemy bridges which were being thrown across the Drina.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SEPARATE PEACE OFFER TO FRANCE.

AUTHORISED BY THE KAISER.

PARIS, October 17th.

In connection with the official German denial of M. Ribot's statement, made on the 12th inst., that Germany had proposed to France a separate peace on the basis of the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, the *Matin* states that the offer was made by a diplomatist in Switzerland, and was authorised by the Kaiser and Dr. Michaelis.

The *Matin* also states that Germany, through a Neutral Power, offered Great Britain a complete and satisfactory settlement of the Belgian question, with the assurance that the question of Alsace-Lorraine could be easily settled with France, and also that the German Minister at Stockholm was making unreasonable demands upon Russia and had informed her that France and Great Britain were prepared to conclude a separate peace, while the German Minister at Christiania had assured Russia that a Franco-German *Entente* would be concluded before the winter.

The *Matin* proceeds to ask Germany why she maintains an army of official agents, including prelates, in Switzerland.

ROYAL DONATIONS TO "OUR DAY."

LONDON, October 17th.

His Majesty the King has donated £10,000 to "Our Day." Her Majesty the Queen £1,000, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales £3,000.

Last year's contribution by His Majesty the King was £5,000 and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales £1,000.

AMERICAN DONATION.

The American Red Cross have donated £200,000.

SUSPICIOUS SWEDISH MAIL POUCHES.

AMERICA REQUIRES GUARANTEE OF CONTENTS.

NEW YORK, October 17th.

Although no official statements are forthcoming, Washington correspondents persist in the story that the Swedish Minister has made representations to the State Department in an endeavour to secure the release of Swedish diplomatic mail pouches alleged to have been seized at Halifax, and now held by the British Embassy in Washington with their seals intact.

The correspondents aver that the British Embassy does not desire to inspect the contents of the pouches, but merely desires a guarantee from the Swedish Government that they contain nothing unneutral.

The *New York Times* says that at the State Department's request the Swedish Minister has undertaken to cable to Stockholm and endeavour to secure the guarantee.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE COMPETITION.

LONDON, October 17th.

The Press Bureau announces that the competition for designs for a Memorial Plaque for the next-of-kin of those killed on active service closes at the end of 1917, to enable members of the Forces serving overseas and artists resident in the Dominions to participate.

MEMORIAL TO GUYNEMER.

PARIS, October 17th.

A marble tablet in memory of Gynemer, the famous French aviator, is being placed in the Chamber of Deputies.

WAR OFFICE CONTRADICTS CASUALTY STATISTICS.

LONDON, October 17th.

The War Office, in reply to the Swedish newspaper's allegation of a British Officer that the casualties averaged 511 daily, declares that they averaged 133 daily in August, 106 in September, and that the highest daily average was 232 in July, 1916.

The above figures include the slightest casualties.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, October 18th.

The Weekly War Review calls attention to the French successes in the neighbourhood of the Houthulst Wood, which have given the Allies' advance in Flanders the needed elbow-room.

The character of the Ypres salient, which was formerly too narrow for large masses of troops, has been completely changed. It is no longer a salient, but an ever-extending wedge being progressively driven into the German lines.

EARLIER CABLES.

LOANS TO ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, October 17th.

The Government has loaned to Great Britain a further £5,000,000, Russia £10,000,000, France £4,000,000, and to Belgium £300,000.

To date the total loaned to the Allies is \$542,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

COPENHAGEN, October 17th.

At a conference of Scandinavian seamen it was recommended that a conference of Scandinavian seamen be held in Copenhagen shortly in order to form an International Seamen's Conference.

THE MRS. BESANT QUESTION

LONDON, October 17th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edwin Montagu made a statement regarding the release of Mrs. Annie Besant and her associates, declaring that the course followed in nowise constituted a criticism of the action of the local Government, which was in fact approved by the Raj and never questioned by himself.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. Joynton-Hicks, thought that the matter was not one upon which a long discussion at present would be advantageous, and he could not undertake to facilitate such.

Sir Edwin Montagu, replying to Major Wedgwood, said that certain Mohammedians were at present interned, but for a reason different from the Besant case. They were interned because they had openly sympathised with His Majesty's enemies.

Mr. Joynton-Hicks gave notice that he would raise the subject on the adjournment to-night.

Sir Edwin Montagu's statement was in reply to a request by Sir John D. Rees for information.

Sir Edwin Montagu said:—I cannot say much, but it is important to say that the action taken by the Governor of Madras in June in placing restrictions upon the liberty of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia were essentially precautionary rather than punitive. The Madras Government has repeatedly stated that it had no wish to check constitutional agitation as such, but it had considered that the methods employed by the agitators left no option but to remove Mrs. Besant and her associates from Madras by having recourse to the Defence of India Regulations; but restrictions of this kind lead to a reconsideration of the date of their removal, for it was obvious that no date had been set. Obviously, also, they were not intended to last for ever. It would be reasonable to expect that the restrictions would be removed when the Raj were satisfied that their removal would not lead to a recurrence of the practices which they were designed to prevent. Accordingly, when I made the announcement on August 20th regarding the policy of His Majesty's Government in regard to India, I asked the Viceroy whether the Raj would consider, in view of the alteration of the circumstances, the question of removing the restrictions imposed on persons who, solely on account of their violent or improper methods of political agitation, have been dealt with under the Defence of India Act. Subsequently I asked that, in view of the meeting of Parliament and the possible necessity of laying the papers on the table, if it was decided to maintain the restrictions upon her, a decision with reference to Mrs. Besant should be taken as soon as possible. The action by the Raj was taken on their own responsibility, but we were all anxious to secure a tranquil atmosphere in the future, and this does not mean that I am not in complete accord with their action."

BEST IRISHMEN PRAY FOR SUCCESS OF CONVENTION.

LONDON, October 17th.

In the course of a discussion on the Electoral Reform Bill, Mr. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that the expectations and prayers of the best citizens in Ireland went up for the success of the Irish Convention. It was not too much to hope that their expectations and prayers would be granted.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, October 17th.

The British Admiralty announce that the arrivals for the week were 2,124 and the sailings 2,094.

Twelve vessels over and six under 1,600 tons were sunk. Five vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, and one fishing-boat was sunk.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, October 17th.

For the week ending the 14th instant, the number of ships arriving was 315, and 338 vessels departed.

Four steamers under 1,500 tons were lost.

One mail boat and one sailing ship were unsuccessfully attacked.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

TRADING ARRANGEMENT ABANDONED.

LONDON, October 17th.

The proposed Anglo-Dutch arrangement under which Holland was to import several hundred thousand tons of coal from Great Britain, the latter receiving in return a certain proportion of food-stuffs from Holland, has apparently broken down.

The Dutch Minister of Agriculture states that the plan for the requisitioning of ships to bring the coal from Great Britain has been abandoned, owing to Germany's inability to guarantee their safety, even if the ships bore distinguishing marks, because they might be mistaken for submarine traps.

ITALY'S LOYALTY TO THE ALLIES.

ON GUARD AGAINST ENEMY DEVICES.

LONDON, October 17th.

Speaking in the Chamber, the Premier declared that until final and complete victory Italy would remain indissolubly identified with the Allies. Italy was on her guard against the enemy's devices to divide the Allies.

A Socialist motion of want of confidence in the Government was defeated by 228 votes to 51. There were 15 absentions.

GERMAN ATROCITIES CONTINUE.

LIFEBOATS OF SUNKEN STEAMER SHELLED.

LONDON, October 17th.

The Captain and 49 of the crew of a steamer British have been landed and report that their vessel was attacked by two submarines, torpedoed, and sunk without warning.

The submarines shelled the crew in the most brutal manner after they had entered the lifeboats, killing two and wounding six.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE OPENS.

PARIS, October 17th.

The Inter-Allied Conference has been opened.

M. Metin, Under-Secretary for Blockade, urged the necessity for inter-Allied action against the re-insurance of enemy enterprises. He said that the French Government had initiated legislation on the subject.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

ALLEGED SECRET PEACE OFFER DISCUSSED.

PARIS, October 17th.

The Chamber unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government, after a secret sitting at which was discussed the alleged German separate peace offer to France.

PROPOSED NATIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTE.

A MEMORIAL TO FALLEN WORKERS.

LONDON, October 17th.

At a meeting of the Labour leaders yesterday it was decided to recommend their constituents to erect a National Labour Institute in London in honour of fallen and incapacitated trade unionists and other workers.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE FORCES.

UNPRECEDENTED ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

LONDON, October 17th.

It is understood that the Government contemplates asking both Houses of Parliament to pass a vote of thanks to the Forces for their gallantry and devotion on land and sea.

This unprecedented step is in response to a keen desire at Westminster to acknowledge the country's immeasurable debt to her fighting men.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 18th.

Silver is quoted at 43½d. per ounce, and the market is flat.

THE OPERATIONS IN GULF.

LOSS OF ENEMY DREADNOUGHT PROBABLE.

LONDON, October 17th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—The enemy pressed us back over the mole in the direction of Moon Island, thus interrupting communications between Oesel Island and Moon Island.

We have completely lost touch with our forces on Oesel Island.

Eye-witnesses report that an enemy dreadnought ran into a minefield on Friday. After an explosion the warship proceeded to the coast, but her ultimate fate is unknown.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

A wireless German official report states:—We overcame the Russian resistance on the Sworbe Peninsula, taking full possession of Oesel Island.

Our total capture of prisoners yesterday was 1,100.

Naval encounters north of Oesel Island and also in the Riga Gulf resulted in our favour.

Naval airships bombed Pernau, causing large fires.

HOME LEAVE FOR TROOPS OVERSEAS.

LONDON, October 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson stated that Lord Derby was arranging to make representations to all the Commanders-in-Chief in the distant war theatres in order that leave should be given as freely and fairly as possible, but there was an extraordinary difficulty in these cases so far as transport was concerned.

SPAIN GUARDS ANOTHER GERMAN SUBMARINE.

FERRET, October 17th.

The officers of the intemed German submarine 223 have been removed to Alcala de Henares.

Marines are now guarding the submarine in the arsenal.

AIR PILOTS BY THE THOUSAND.

HOW TO MAN A COLOSSAL AERIAL FLEET.

[BY C. G. GREY, EDITOR OF THE "AEROPLANE."]

One of the objections which is frequently urged against the formation of a really big air fleet is that it will be impossible to man it. Every aeroplane needs a pilot, and possibly a passenger or two, as observer, gun-layer, or bomb-dropper. Every aeroplane needs at least six men to look after it. Two mechanics could doubtless keep one aeroplane in order, but when one reckons on motor-transport drivers, repair-shop wagons and their hands, mess servants, and so forth, six men per aeroplane is a moderate estimate. Therefore, if one begins talking about 4,000 aeroplanes being produced per month, and allows each of them a life of something over a couple of months, one arrives at a permanent establishment of 10,000 pilots, say, 20,000 other officers, and 60,000 men as the active service apart from technical people at headquarters at home, inspectors at factories, training staffs, and non-combatants generally. Doubtless the mechanics can be found, for it does not take long to make any decent motor-mechanic into an aeroplane mechanic, and old men from motor shops all over the country could be turned on the home training squadrons. Meaningless there are thousands of able-bodied young men in R.N.A.S. and R.F.C. uniforms at home, all itching to go and see the war, and compelled to stop in Great Britain because someone has to keep the school machines in order.

STRAIGHT FROM SCHOOL. The production of pilots is still less of a problem. Quite apart from the vast untouchable supply of youngsters in our Colonies, Australia, Canada, and South Africa, who have just reached military age and have not yet joined the Army, there are every year thousands of lads leaving our Public Schools who are of precisely the type most desired by the R.F.C.

It should be possible, at any rate during the war, to take many of these lads before they are of legal military age, teach them to fly and familiarise them with the elements of an officer's duties, so that when they actually reach military age they are already fully trained pilots, and need little more training to become fit for active service.

Flying is more of a nerve strain than a physical strain. Though a youngster under eighteen might be unable to stand infantry duty, with 90 lbs. of equipment to carry, he could certainly fly for six hours at a stretch, and his nerve-endings are more of a nerve—would make him the more effective as a pilot.

A well-fed, well-trained youngster between seventeen and eighteen years of age can stand anything any aviator is likely to have to do. Therefore, we can keep up a constant supply of pilots of bare military age by the simple process of skimming the cream off our Public Schools. In this way we should get the best pilots in the world.

Just

Unpacked

A LARGE PARCEL OF

SLAZENGER'S

TENNIS BALLS.

PRICE \$8.50 DOZEN.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.,

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.



Yet in the game—Sargol makes Punny, Poonish People Plump and Popular

SARGOL, the concentrated food that puts on good, healthy flesh, sometimes at the rate of a pound a day, builds up the thin and weak, brings back the rosy blush of health, rounds out the shrunken, scrawny figures to lines of beauty and plumpness, does it easily, quickly and effectively.

You don't understand it? Well, to tell the truth, neither do we. But after a long series of costly experiments we "hit upon an idea" and produced a combination of tissue building elements, which have performed wonders in making thin people plump and fat. Sargol was made to put flesh on thin folks, but we don't understand one-half the other remarkable things it does for the thin and undeveloped, the pale and the weak, the dull and the listless. It is not a drug nor a stimulant, but can be best classed as a concentrated food with high tissue-building qualities. A food that creates rich, red blood, builds brain and brawn, hardens flabby muscles and makes even a confirmed dyspeptic "sit up and take notice." In building tissue it has a higher value than good beefsteak or eggs.

Sargol helps you to assimilate your food, to get the utmost good out of every mouthful. Take it with your meals for a few days, the test will tell. See how your digestion has improved, how the blue melancholy feeling goes, how good your meals taste.

A few days more and you begin to take on flesh. You look better, act better, you can do more, do it quicker and easier. Your friend slaps you on the shoulder and says: "Hello, Bill, you're looking fine, never saw you looking better."

But you don't need to be told this. You know it yourself. You know you are gaining weight, feeling more fit than you have felt for years.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

THE PHARMACY,

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,

[67-5]

Do Yourself A Good Turn

Yes do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing you of life and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headache, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

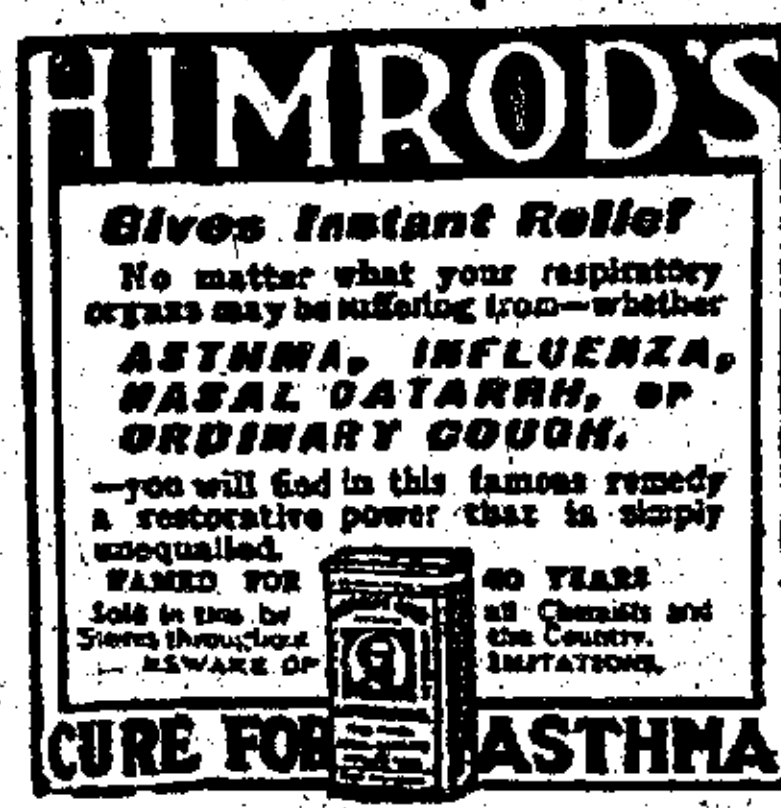
By Taking

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/11d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough

[1048]



[617-1]

PREVAILING MARKET PRICES

September 17th, 1917.

Market Produce:		
BUTCHER MEAT.		Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
Beef Prime Cut	"	21
Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	20
Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk	"	20
Beef Breast—Ngau Nam	"	18
Beef Soup—Tong Yuk	"	16
Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
Beef Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	26
No. 1		
Bullock's Brains—Ngau No.	per set	9
Bullock's Tongue, fresh	each	45
Bullock's Tongue, corned	"	60
Ham Ngau Li	"	80
Bullock's Head—Ngau Tai	"	13
Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	13
Bullock's Tramp, salt—Ngau	"	16
Kin	"	10
Bullock's Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	9
Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	18
Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mei	"	12
Bullock's Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	12
Bullock's Tripe (undressed)	"	0
Ngau To		
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau	set	\$1.00
Tsai-tau-keuk	"	
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei	lb.	26
Mutton Shoulder—Yeung	"	24
Mutton Saddle—Yeung On	"	16
Yuk	"	16
Pig's Chitling—Chu Cheng	"	14
Pig's Brains—Chi No	per set	14
Pig's Feet—Chi Keuk	lb.	20
Pig's Fry—Chi Chap	"	18
Pig's Head—Chi Sam	each	10
Pig's Kidneys—Chi Yiu	"	30
Pig's Liver—Chi Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwat	"	28
Pork Leg—Chi Hau Tun	"	21
Pork Fat—Lard—Chi Yau	"	21
Sheep's Head and Feet	set	60
Sheep's Heart—Yeung Sam	each	12
Sheep's Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	12
Sheep's Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	12
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chi	"	20
Tsai		
Suet Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
Suet Mutton—Shang Yeung	"	20
Yau	"	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai	"	20
Cheng No. 1	"	20
Lard—Chi Yau	"	20

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	"	26
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish	"	18
Hoi Sin Yu	"	22
Carp—Li Yu	"	14
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	13
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	15
Crabs—Hoi	"	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	32
Dab—Shu Mang Yu	"	10
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	10
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	"	14
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	15
Eels, Fresh water—Tam Shui	"	15
Yu	"	34
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	30
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	44
Garoupa—Shok Pan	"	17
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	22
Herrings—Tso Pak	"	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kasp	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	26
Loach—Wu Yu	"	29
Loysters—Lung Ha	"	22
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	34
Mong Fish—Mong Yu	"	16
Mullet—Tui Yu	"	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	14
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	18
Perch—Tao Lo	"	18
Pike—Pa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	28
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	32
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	34
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	10
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	15
Rock Fish—Shok Kau Kung	"	14
Roach—Chun Yu	"	32
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	8
Shark—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate—Po Yu	"	25
Shrimps—Ha	"	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	26
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	18
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Tao Hau Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water	"	80
Keuk Yu	"	80

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	"	30
Capons, Small—Sin Kai	"	30
Capons, Large—Sin Kai	"	36
Duck—Ap	"	24
Doves—Kai Tan (cook)	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	per doz	17
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	lb.	21
Fowls, Canton—Kai	"	35
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam	"	36
Geese—Ngo	"	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
Pigeons, Hoihow—Hoi Hau	"	24
Pak Kap	"	60
Turkey, Cock—Fo Tai Fung	lb.	50
Turkey, Hen—Fo Kai Na	"	22
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	—
Quail—Om Chun	"	—
Partridges—Che Kí	"	—

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam	"	18
Bananas (bride's), Macao	"	5
Heung Chiu	"	11
Carambolas—Yeung To	"	10
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each	8
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb.	7
Lemons, America—Kam Shan	"	—
Ling Mung	each	—
Orange (Canton)	"	—

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GEN. SUKHOMLINOFF AND RUSSIAN DEFEATS.

ALLEGED DISCLOSURE OF MILITARY SECRETS.

When the trial of General Sukhomlinoff was resumed on August 27th one of the witnesses, General Ivanoff, who formerly commanded on the South-Western front, declared that he had information showing that military secrets had been communicated direct from Petrograd via Warsaw to Germany and Austria.

General Velitchko, Deputy Director of the Engineer Corps, said he regarded General Sukhomlinoff as principally responsible for all the defeats of the Russian Army. He declared that General Sukhomlinoff, as soon as he was appointed, began suppressing various organs and councils created for the purpose of discussing questions of national defence. The ex-Tsar, said the witness, could not be held responsible for the military misfortunes of Russia, since he saw everything through the spectacles of General Sukhomlinoff. General Velitchko severely blamed the ex-Minister of War for having destroyed, in spite of the urgent protests of specialists, most of the best Russian fortresses because he considered them useless. The witness added that many military officials who, like himself, blamed General Sukhomlinoff for this were dismissed from their posts.

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A GERMAN VIEW OF THE
PAST YEAR.

[BY W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.]

In the *Berliner Tageblatt* of July 3rd, Baron von Ardenne reviews the war for the past year. His object is to demonstrate how Germany, "wedged into a tight corner" on July 1st, 1916, yet recovered herself with brilliance, and is now unassailable. This happy condition is almost entirely due to the inspired act, which, at the psychological moment, placed von Hindenburg at the head of military affairs. Hindenburg, marching rearward from the victory to victory, has apparently changed a situation of defeat into a situation of invincibility.

The article (which will hardly be taken seriously by anybody outside Germany) is yet an interesting example of the way the Germans are misled; even more, perhaps, it is an example of the easy task the German writer has in depicting what to-day public in Europe, from beginning to end, the review is a tissue of absurdities. Truth is denied, omitted or obscured, facts are manipulated, and every trick of consensual unscrupulousity is employed. It is not possible here to dissect the article as a whole; and it is not necessary. The examination of a few typical specimens of von Ardenne's deductions is enough to convict him of deliberate chicanery in his writing.

(1.) In considering, first, the battle of the Somme, he employs the old artifice of ascribing fancifully far-reaching and quite fictitious aims to the Anglo-French offensive, and then, quite easily, shows how failure to attain those was failure of the whole offensive.

"The line from Bapaume to Peronne was to be the reward of the first day's fighting," he says, and he explains how the heroism of the defence frustrated this intention, so that the Germans "only lost Montauban and Marnez (Munetz) and abandoned Baupierre, Bequincourt and Fay." The Germans only lost these villages (and several more which von Ardenne does not mention), because these were all they were to lose here on this day. As a fact, the objectives of July 1st, 1916, which emphatically did not include anything near Bapaume and Peronne—were fully attained in this sector; though on the Aisne it is admitted the same success was not attained. This assertion of von Ardenne explains the method of creating success out of defeat. The whole of the Somme is treated thus. In the end, the writer is able to state, "by the end of August the English had only advanced altogether about 8 miles." He does not explain the significance of these eight miles. He does not say that they were eight miles of the most heavily fortified terrain the world had ever known, or that the capture of them has had a repercussion which has affected the whole course of the war.

(2.) The Baron insists that the battle of the Somme expired in "the calm of exhaustion" in the winter 1916/17. The total result of the five months' battle of fury was this gain of 8 miles, nothing more. To dismiss the matter in this way is extremely convenient. It enables the writer to consider the fighting that went on at Thiepval, Beaumont Hamel, Beaucourt, Grandcourt and Miraumont as local actions "of no decisive results," undertaken merely to improve the British position. Having thus finished with the Somme-Aisne battles he is free to discuss "the brilliant move" of Hindenburg's retirement of March, 1917, as a manoeuvre entirely separate and distinct. There is not the slightest indication that the brilliant move "was the result of the much more brilliant planing by which the Anglo-French armies made unobtainable all Hindenburg's positions on the Aisne and the Somme." In other words, von Ardenne explains how Hindenburg retired, without a word as to the causes by which he was forced to retire.

(3.) The Russian offensive of 1916 is treated in the same fashion. Brusiloff's plan is made, not by Brusiloff, but in Germany by von Ardenne. Here it is: "The general aim of their operations was to retain all the territory they had lost, and also to invade East Prussia, Western Galicia and Hungary—a colossal plan." A colossal plan, indeed; too colossal for the realm of common sense. There are no signs either in von Ardenne's writing, or in facts, that the Russians gave any thought to such remote objectives. Nevertheless, the Russians did not conquer the lost territory, East Prussia, Western Galicia and Hungary, and therefore von Ardenne can deem them defeated. When he comes to describe what actually happened, his task is not so simple. He covers the grim truth in a blaze of rhetoric. He describes how "deathless renown" was won by generals, baring the way to Lemberg and Brody, and the only indication that the Russians were able to go forward at all is contained in a line which tells how von Bothmer saved his flank by a "skillful withdrawal of the German right wing." True, "the Austrian Pfanner-Baltin army was not able to hold the Bukovina," but Pfanner-Baltin is so obviously an Austrian and capable of any defeat, that the loss scarcely touches the glory of Germany. In this way the loss of enormous tracts of territory and 300,000 men is entirely obscured.

(4.) The treatment of Italy's victories is one of von Ardenne's most gross efforts in observation. This is all he has to say: "Since July of last year to the beginning of 1917, California has fought his sixth to ninth battles on the Isonzo." That is all, he falls back on the battle of Jannino of the present year to finish off, in five lines, all Italy's claims to success. Yet in August, 1916, Gorizia, a position deemed impregnable, fell to the Italians and Italy's victorious armies carried them gloriously over an almost insurmountable line on the Carso, and well beyond the Isonzo.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

DISCOVERY IN THE HOLY
LAND.

1,000-YEAR-OLD CHURCH.

[FROM W. T. HASSER.]

In Southern Palestine Australians have brought to light what remains the ravages of time have left of a most beautiful church, and a magnificent mosaic has been lifted to tell the people of the Commonwealth (if that prove to be the mosaic's destination) of the faith of an old race, and of an art in decoration prosecuted with the fervour of believers.

The discovery was made at Sheltal, between Beersheba and Khir Yunos. Thus the church was on the main road from Jerusalem to Egypt, the road the Ethiopian eunuch took when he met Philip and was baptised. Sheltal in Arabic means "bubbling springs." Perhaps it was at these springs, which to-day give abundant water for our troops, that he was baptised.

When we were making ready for an advance on Gaza the Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Anzac Mounted Division (Captain Jordan) went up a high mound which dominated the oldest crossing of the Wadi Guzze, and he found the Turks, in digging a trench around the summit and making a machine-gun emplacement, had made a large platform existed, and there some officers and men got to work on the hilltop, and after removing some six feet of soil and debris they cleared a mosaic floor measuring some 27ft. by 18ft. The floor remained exposed till photographs, drawings in colour, and notes could be taken of it, and after due deliberation as to the best means of removing it the task of lifting it began, a task requiring great care which took 14 days. Not a stone was lost.

The inscription, or that portion of it which has survived the wrecking work of time, has been translated by Mr. A. H. Smith, of the Department of Graeco-Roman Antiquities, British Museum, to read thus: "X (sign of the Cross). This temple, with spacious (1 foundations) was built by our most holy (bishop of similar title) and most pious George — in the year — according to — (1 the year of Gaza)." The Rev. Maitland Woods, an Army chaplain (of Brisbane, Queensland), says the inscription, elaborated would read something like this: "X, and so he contributed generously to the building of this church here: he who was the most saintly of us all, and the most beloved of God. George was his name, and the building was erected in the 622nd year after (the Roman foundation of the city of Gaza)." The chapel says: "Under this inscription were discovered the bones of the saint, lying feet to east and arms crossed on chest. These, almost 1,400 years old, crumbled at the touch. The right forearm had been broken, and had set beautifully, which was evidenced by the extra bulging bone growth around the fracture."

This mosaic and the remains of the saint, recovered from destruction by waters washing away the hill, are now in many cases packed away at a spot far from the scene of battle. They will some time after peace is declared find a safe repository in a city where they will be appreciated.

(5.) The Spring successes of the Western Allies are dealt with by the same process of depreciation. Battles which took from the Germans their dominant line along the Vimy and Messines ridges are treated as local episodes. The French only obtained "a scanty gain of ground at Juvincourt, on the Suippe, at Auberville and Moronvilliers." It is not shown that the "scanty" gains were (and are still) so fraught with danger to the German flank that the Germans have been fighting furiously and fruitlessly ever since to regain the ground.

(6.) Perhaps the culminating effort of the von Ardenne method of dissimulation is contained in his reference to the East. The East is dismissed in three lines, "Satisfactory news also comes from the Turkish fronts. The English offensive has come to a stand before Gaza, and in Southern Palestine, as well as before Samarra in Mesopotamia." That short paragraph covers the fall of Kut and the capture of Baghdad (with the utter defeat of the Turkish local army), the evacuation of South Persia, the evacuation of Sinai, the invasion of Turkey itself at the Palestine border, and the losses sustained in south-east Asia by the entry of the Arabs into the ranks of the Allies. Three lines are all von Ardenne can give to a coalition of defeat which has caused the collapse of German plans against Egypt, Persia and India and has ended for all time Germany's grandiose dream of Eastern empire. In the studied disasters of the war is covered up the whole method by which Germany is deluded is summarised. It shows to what ends German writers are forced to go in order to conceal the weakness of the German position. That any one should be willing to accept such unsubstantial stuff as this is almost beyond believing; but apparently the Germans are still eager to believe, and in that lies the tragedy of the German situation.

(Returning to the charge two days later—July 5th—the Baron adopts another plaintive note, is seeking to explain his earlier and somewhat egregious assurances that Russia's Revolutionary Army was incapable of any offensive against the granite front of the Central Powers. Even now, despite the news from Galicia, he cannot bring himself frankly to admit that his confident prophecies were rubbish, and that the Russian Army has in fact already accomplished what he asserted it could never again attempt. And so he argues that, not Kerensky, not Brusilov, not the Russian people, but an infamous person named Buchanan—English Ambassador Buchanan—was really responsible for this "very puzzling" offensive.)

GERMAN EVASION AND
TRICKERY.SOCIALISTS AND THE
CHANCELLOR.

The conflict between the new German Chancellor and the Reichstag majority serves to clear the air so far, at any rate, as the Entente is concerned, wrote the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Rotterdam on August 4th. It has demonstrated that Herr Michaelis, whilst playing a double game, is really the tool of the German annexationists. For it may be accepted, all the half-denial notwithstanding, that Herr Michaelis has in his last speech to the Main Committee of the Reichstag on Wednesday morning, so far committed himself as to prove that he does not stand upon the ground of the Reichstag's famous formula of July 19th, of peace without forcible annexation. The real history of what took place, according to reliable sources, is as follows:

Challenged by the Social Democrats as to the real meaning of the expression last month that he adopted the Majority party's peace formula, "As I understand it," Herr Michaelis denied outright that he had ever declared that he stood upon the ground of that resolution. This sentence, it should be mentioned incidentally, was deliberately omitted from the official report of the speech issued subsequently. The speech provoked a storm of protest from the Majority parties, who, as a matter of fact, withdrew from the committee, the only thing being that what the official report called a luncheon interval. In that interval the Majority parties not merely took lunch. They drew up a declaration that in July they believed Herr Michaelis adopted without reservations the peace resolution, and they denied the statement made by the Chancellor that there were differences of opinion among the parties themselves.

When the Committee reassembled this declaration was presented in such a manner as to amount practically to a threat to vote want of confidence in the new Chancellor. Before this threat Herr Michaelis bowed. He tried to get his earlier words by assuring the Committee of his desire to strive for peace by agreement and understanding.

POSITION STANDS.

There the matter stands for the present. Herr Michaelis' position has been sadly shaken, but he, like Hindenburg, whose other self he really is, is gambling upon the submarine war. Even after his two speeches of Wednesday he would still be able to declare, if the course of the war gave the opportunity, that he, as the mouthpiece of the Kaiser, had never pledged himself to renunciation by the German Government of annexations. It is a significant fact that, as at the time of the July crisis, the reactionary Press is entirely composed and complacent over the whole business. In this it is in complete contrast with the Socialist and Democratic papers. Writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt* (Radical) Theodor Wolff says:

Michaelis made an attempt to withdraw himself from the Reichstag majority and to fulfil the wishes, which had been so loudly expressed, of the Pan-Germans, the great Industrials, the Conservatives, and others. Michaelis is playing a game of hide and seek. Incidentally he has shown a want of the necessary authority. Should the measures proposed by the Reichstag for Parliamentarism be introduced, it is established that there is no change of Chancellor or of Government, whose nomination takes place without the consent of the Reichstag, to carry on a really effective policy. So long as the Chancellor and Ministers are sent down to the people's representatives from uncontrollable higher sources, so long will crises and conflicts follow one upon another. Now, after only a month we have once more a crisis, or at least a conflict. All these whom it concerns must become conscious that a people of seventy millions cannot be governed without the co-operation of the elected representatives.

The *Frankfurter (Socialist)* asked: How will the German people think about its new Chancellor? How will the mistrust be rooted out, mistrust which is always present and has become as much stronger through this painful incident? The nation wishes to see in office as Imperial Chancellor a real leader. Can it regard as such a man of whom the honour goes that he has made against his will to the contrary of others, that he is the one who wishes to keep the peace and the quiet? Will the people believe in a false tongue, or will they not much rather believe that in an unguarded moment his mouth betrayed that of which his heart was full. The only guarantee for a good course of the Empire's policy lies in the firm holding together and the firm will of the Reichstag majority.

The *Berliner Allgemeine Zeitung* (Progressive) says: The Reichstag now knows where it stands. The majority must declare unambiguously that such a "chance" ability in handling Parliamentary affairs is impossible, both for voting and home policy. Only a man can conduct our affairs, whose words are as cast iron. Reichstag, stand firm!

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* (Progressive) says that at the first glance the affair makes the impression as if an attempt had been made to withdraw from the obligation entered upon, and as if this attempt had been shattered by the quick and energetic action of the majority. The paper thinks, however, that there was not a question of a systematic denial of a solemn declaration, but rather of a lack of ability in handling Parliamentary bodies, proving how little the characteristics of even a strong and meritorious official suffice to create a political leader of a nation of seventy million people. The *Frankfurter* adds that the majority stands firmly upon the ground of peace by agreement and that the Chancellor is at one with them in this. This must be noted by those people in Germany who still will not submit to the dictum that Germany is not carrying on a war of conquest. The affair has brought to fresh expression the determination of the Reichstag to assert its will.

MARSHAL RUCKWARTS.
A YEAR'S RECORD.

It is a year to-day (writes *The Times* Military Correspondent on August 29th) since Marshal von Hindenburg, once the idol of the German people, became *de facto* Commander-in-Chief of the German Armies, with the inseparable Ludendorff as first *Quartiermeister* or Bonister-in-Chief. What is their record, and what have they done?

We were in no haste to depreciate the talents of the new Commander when the appointment was made. We recognized that he was the most prominent military personage in Germany, and that his successes on the Eastern front had been meritorious. But we thought that the conditions were now against his success, since he had no Bismarck behind him and the diplomatic handling of the European situation by the German Foreign Office had been beneath contempt. Germany was no longer, as in 1890 and 1870, in presence of one enemy alone, and it was already clear that, failing some great external or internal convulsion in the Alliance arrayed against Germany, the war could only end in one way. But we thought that Hindenburg wanted watching, and before we came to any decided conclusions regarding him we were content to see him at work, and to judge him by results.

ROMANIA.

He had risen to the supreme Command a few days after Roumania's declaration of war, and after the bankruptcy of Falkenhayn's strategy at Verdun had become notorious. Hindenburg was an Easterner without experience of the West, and on September 13th of last year we thought and said that he would assail Roumania, whose initial deployment appeared to us to provide the marshal with an irresistible temptation. Roumania, observing the defensive on the side of Bulgaria, and trusting to the peaceful protestations of the treacherous Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whose only strategy in the war has been to stab a friend in the back when he was not looking, deployed her armies on a vast front for the invasion of Transylvania, in such positions that they could not mutually support each other.

We do not yet know the full reasons why Roumania adopted this strategy, but what promises she had from Russia, who was obviously the predominant partner in the new combination, and should have taken steps to marry the Roumanian plans with her own. We could not then say everything that was in our minds, but early in September the writer informed the Ambassador in London of one of the Allied Powers that, in his opinion, the Roumanian strategy was highly dangerous, and that it would be easy for Germany to make use of the good railway system of Hungary and to attack one or other of the widely separated Roumanian Armies and overwhelm it. We also stated in this journal that 30 Austro-German divisions might be assembled for this blow, as actually befell. This opinion was telegraphed to the proper quarter without result, but the writer was informed that the Roumanians would concentrate forward on the Maros, a plan which woefully underestimated the railway strategy of the Central Powers. The miscellaneous Allied force at Salonika might conceivably have been set free to act had the Roumanian strategy been different, but with the strategy adopted it was practically out of the game.

For all these reasons it cannot be admitted that the successful invasion of Roumania by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, which is the sole victory that Hindenburg can claim during the first year of his command, was anything but ordinary. The Central Powers and their dupes, vastly superior in numbers, armament, and war experience, after a month spent in concentration, overwhelmed Roumania and occupied Wallachia, driving back the remnant of the Roumanian troops into Moldavia, where the Russians received and sheltered them. But there was no Sedan and no encirclement. The Roumanians fought nobly, and the defence of the central passes enabled all the constituent parts of the Army, except one or two divisions, to preserve their identity to the end. The skillful manner in which the virtues which they have since displayed, both in attack and defence, during the last few months are extremely creditable to them. If, to our deep regret, circumstances did not permit the Western Powers to come directly to Roumania's help, they nevertheless contracted towards her a debt of honour, which they must completely liquidate at the peace.

HINDENBURG AND MAN-POWER.

Hindenburg began and ended his one success with all his military goods in the shop window. He had no strategic reserve left, and he had to create one. From this need arose the creation of a new series of divisions, which, by the early months of 1917, gave Germany a greatly increased field army, but went far to exhaust all German reserve sources of man-power except the returned wounded and the class of the year. It was the moment of the greatest possible deployment of force, but this force was obtained by such excessive calls upon labour in agriculture, industry, mines, and even munition works, that it is questionable whether the good outweighed the harm. Had this culminating point of German man-power been used to beat down one hostile Great Power or another, and to bring about a rapid decision, there would have been much to be said for it, but no such use was made of it, while the doubled supply of munitions to which Hindenburg attached could all the less easily be secured. The Germans certainly produced a great body of armies in the early months of 1917, but in every battle in the West, in 1917 as in 1916, they were inferior in artillery, and it is to Hindenburg's (Continued at foot of next Column.)

STATE INTERFERENCE OF
STATE AID?

AN IMPERIAL OBJECTION.

The list of goods—ranging from coal and copra to wood and wool—now under Government control, numbers, according to the Merchants' Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, close upon thirty. To these must be added the control of shipping, railways and other public utilities; the whole presenting a picture of State enterprise such as in pre-war days could hardly have been conceived. War, however, is inexorable, and before it is over we may yet see the day when, like France, we shall even be making State boots. When these manufactured "to official models and types" chatter along Whitehall in company with official caps, coloured armlets and brazen badges, the patriotic ideal of the moment may be regarded as finally rounded off.

People who see in the present trend the menace of "State Socialism" may, however, be reassured. When we have passed through the present troubled waters we shall steer equally clear of the Scylla of that peril and the Charybdis of official interference, and ride safely into the harbour of practical sense. With the appointment of Mr. Walter Long's Committee and other committees accordingly, everything points to the probability after the war of a new policy of Imperial preference, of Government aid for commercial and industrial enterprise, and of the State itself—as the Empire Resources Development Committee is advocating tapping its own vast resources, rather than plugging up taxes, to meet its gigantic financial obligations. In short, instead of the Empire being an organisation of separate organisms, blundering along intersecting paths, it will become an economic entity, self-sustained, correlated in all its parts, and marching harmoniously towards a common goal.

policy of draining essential national industries dry of men that they mainly owe this paralyzing inferiority and the victories of the Allies in the year 1917.

Meanwhile the Western Allies continued their steady pressure, and on the Somme and the Aisne, at Verdun, and on the Carso, continued to wear down the German strength. Therefore the strategic reserve of Hindenburg was gradually drawn upon to fill up gaps, and when this pressure recommenced in April of this year at Arras, Messines, and Flanders, on the Aisne and in Champagne, and finally at Verdun, many of the new German divisions were broken up to supply drafts, and the German boys of 18 had also to be thrust into the fire to make good losses in field formations which were beyond Germany's strength to keep up. The German divisions were down to nine battalions each, and often had only 300 men in the firing line per battalion. Hindenburg found two-thirds of the German forces in the West and one-third in the East when he took command, and this proportion still holds good, with this difference, that the strain on the German railways has rendered more and more difficult and slow the transfer from West to East or inversely of some 15 divisions which have occasionally in the past travelled from one front to another for some special purposes.

HINDENBURG'S DEFEATS.

Hindenburg has not yet been capable of devising any fresh strategy against the Powers of the Alliance. He did not even know how to take advantage in March and April of the gift of the Russian Revolution which Fortune offered to him, but sat still in the belief that his spies and agents of bribery and corruption would buy from Russia a separate and dishonourable peace. Meanwhile in the West all went against him and all the time. On the Somme and the Aisne in 1916 the German Armies were strained to a point of exhaustion when the autumn mud brought them a temporary reprieve. So fearful was the Marshal of recommencing the struggle that he retreated on the Somme front before he was attacked, but he had not the wit to maintain a straight front in his retreat, and by leaving forces behind and exposed at Arras, on Vimy Ridge, at Messines, and east of Ypres, hundreds of guns. The German Armies have not won a battle on the Western front for three years, and though they have often claimed a victory they have never gained one. They have always gone back, and Marshal Ruckwarts has deserved his name. The French Armies, which his scribbles affected to despise, have turned Hindenburg out of the strongest positions, and at Verdun General Petain has now thrown an almost equal force of German infantry out of the strongest positions. We look in vain through Hindenburg's record for a glimmer of victory during the past year except against one minor State or Russian troops debauched by revolution. The chatter Ludendorff writes tales for the Marines of German victories and makes himself ridiculous in the eyes of the world. We must suppose that he knows his Germans, and that any rubbish is good enough for them.

THE U-BOAT WAR.

It is the main to Hindenburg that we owe the ruthless submarine war and consequently the accession to our ranks of the United States and of other countries, besides the rupture of relations between Germany and many other nations. This is clear from Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's speech to the Main Committee of the Reichstag on January 31st last, on which occasion he quoted Hindenburg as saying that "the military situation as a whole permits us to accept all consequences which an unrestricted U-boat war may bring about." Hindenburg added that "it must be begun." To the Marshal consequently we owe the policy of ruthless assassination on the one hand, for which we shall make Germany pay dearly before we have done, and on the other the armed intervention of America, which is one of the consequences which the Marshal so light-heartedly accepted without understanding what it meant.

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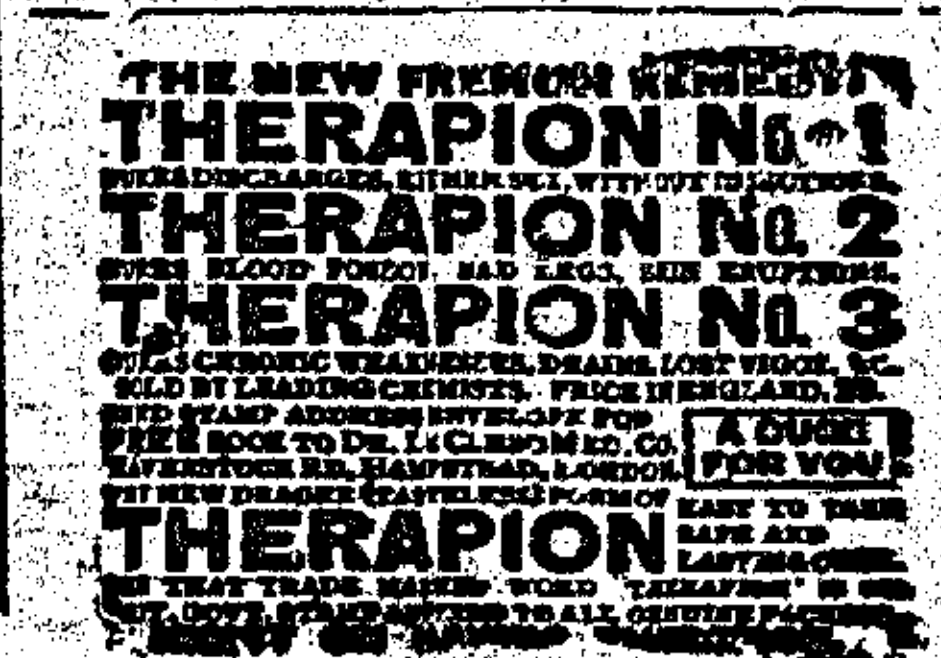
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Kanlon	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 18TH OCTOBER, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$670, buyers	22 3/4 int. s/o 1917	
INSURANCES.				
Canton	\$50	\$320, buyers	\$25 for 1915	
China Fire	\$20	\$181, buyers	\$27 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$25	T. 115, buy.	15% int. account 1916	
North China	\$100	\$800	\$60 for 1915	
Union	\$50	\$205	\$21 for 1915	
Yankee	\$50	\$205	\$10 for year ending 30/6/17	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$73, buyers	\$125 for 1916	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$171, buy.	6/ for 1916	
Indo-China Pref.	\$5	\$123, buyers	60/ for 1916	
Do. Def.	\$5	\$124, sellers	\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29		
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$86	\$12 for 1916	
Malayan Sugars	\$30	\$29, sellers	5 Pa. for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$56, buyers	\$4 and bonus of \$3 for 1916	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$120, buy.	\$2 1/2 int. account 1917	
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 100	T. 72	Ts. 74 for year ending 30/4/16	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$89, buyers	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$100	\$90, buyers	\$3 for 4 year	
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$88	\$3 1/2 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$115	\$6.25 for 1916	
Hongkong Estates	\$10	\$51, buyers	60 cents for 1916	
Kowloon Land	\$30	\$30	\$2 for 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$85	\$3 int. account 1917	
OILS.				
Langkats	G10	Ts. 14, buy.	Ts. 14 for year ending 31/10/16	
Shells	\$1	107/6	3/ int. account 1916	
Ural Caspian	\$1	30/-	9/ for 1916/16	
MIXING.				
Kailans	\$1	40/-	1/ int. acc. year ending 30/6/17	
Rauha	\$1	\$2 1/2, sellers	None since 1910	
Tronch	\$1	25/-	4/ int. account 1916	
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Ts. 50	T. 180, buy.	Ts. 9 for year ending 31/10/16	
Kung Yik	Ts. 10	T. 151, buy.	T. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16	
Oriental C. S. Co. Ltd.	Ts. 50	T. 341, buy.	Ts. 6 for 1913	
Shanghai	Ts. 50	T. 111, buy.	Ts. 6 for year ending 30/6/17	
Yangtzepoo	Ts. 5	T. 51, buy.	Nil for 1915	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$61	60 cents for 1916	
China Lights	\$5	\$4.10, buyers	None since 1906	
China Provident	\$10	\$74, buyers	70 cents for 1916	
Dairy Farms	\$10	\$20, x. div.	\$2 for year ending 31/17	
Green Island Cement	\$7	\$73, buy.	60 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48, buyers	\$3 for year ending 30/6/17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$149	\$3 int. s/o 1917	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$30, buyers	\$1 int. s/o 1917	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	\$1 for year ending 31/5/17	
Hongkong Trams	\$1	\$6.20, buy.	9% int. s/o 1917	
Peak Trams Ltd.	\$10	\$52, sellers	7% for year ending do. (30/4/17)	
Do. New	\$1	\$0.30, sellers	35 cents for year ending 31/5/17	
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$5, buyers	\$1.25 for 1916	
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$13	70 cents for 1916	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$5, buyers	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6, sellers		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajahs	\$1	Sept.	\$4.60	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$12.40	25 p. c.	—
Glensay	\$1	Oct.	\$2.50	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kodah	\$1	April	\$4.25	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	\$1	June	\$3.05	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$3.10	30 p. c.	—
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.80	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
New Sorendah	\$1	Dec.	\$4.80	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	\$1	Jan.	\$4.60	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	\$10	Dec.	\$22.75	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/7 1/2		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 18th	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/8 1/2
Cred. at 4 months' sight	2/8 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/9
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	366 1/2
Cred. at 4 months' sight	391
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	63 1/2
Cred. at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	192 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand—Paces	115
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	112 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	147 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	4 1/2 pm s.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	4 1/2 pm s.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	58 1/2
SOVEREIGN Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 7.46 a
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	945 80
BAR SILVER per oz.	43 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong	20 cents, pieces	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong	10	\$0.17
Canton	20	\$2.55 Discount
Canton	10	\$0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9 p.m.—Fete at the Public Gardens.

9.15 p.m.—Fantasies at the Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

11.30 a.m.—China Light and Power Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

4.30 p.m.—The Fantasies, Matinee at the Theatre Royal.

9.15 p.m.—Fantasies at the Theatre Royal.

Monday, 22nd Oct.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Wednesday, 31st Oct.—

12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

Saturday, 3rd Nov.—

2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Sale of Work at the Government House

BROSSARD & MOPIN.

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs.

Bns.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Franes 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board } Andre Berthelot,

General Manager } A. J. Persoille.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Belmont & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUST DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Buildings, 4, Colver Road. Tel. No. 3322

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [135]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,

Manager. Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141]

“RECESS”

HIGH GRADE

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

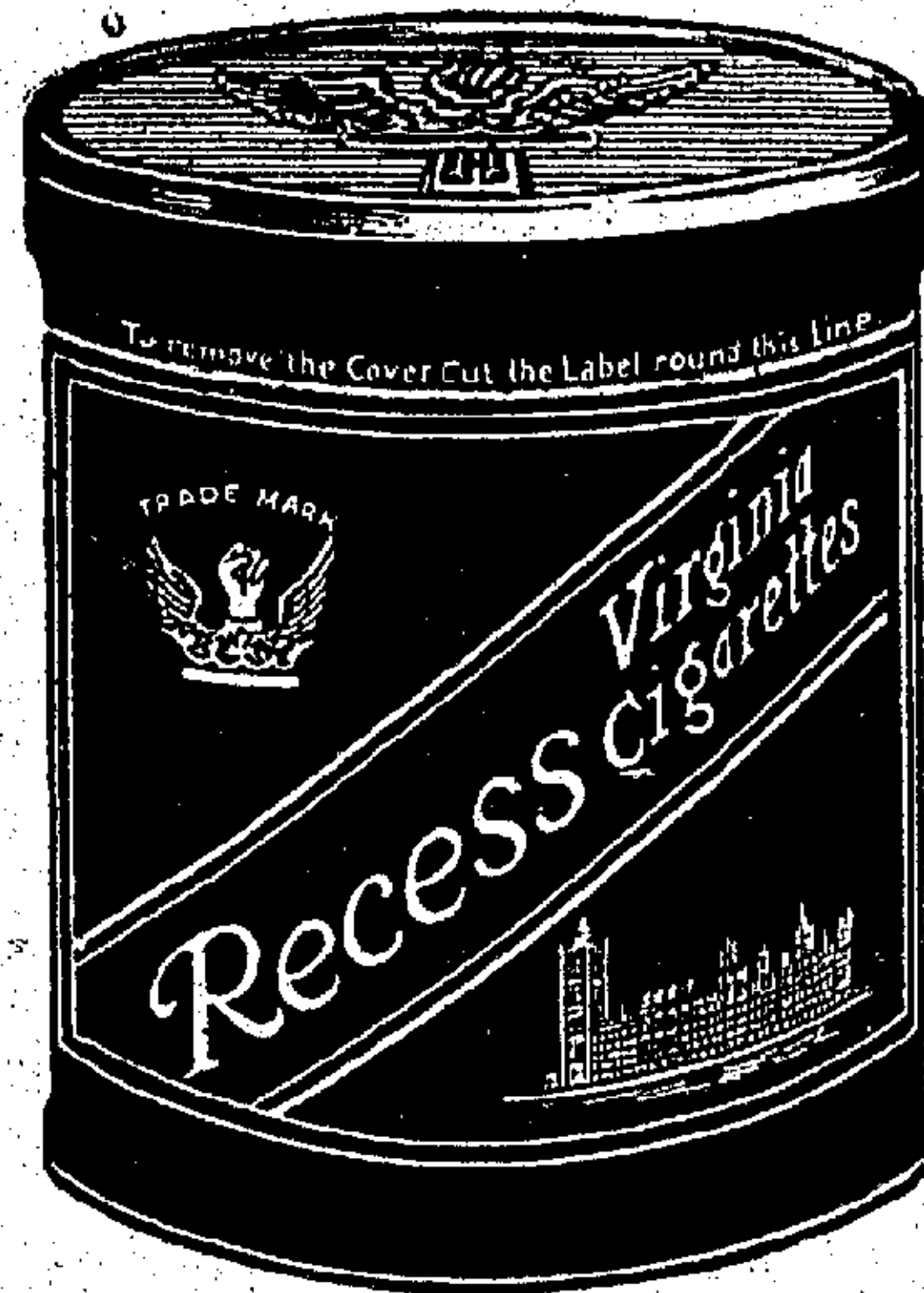
Packed

in

Tins

of

50



Packed

in

Tins

of

50

Obtainable from all high grade Cigarette Stores.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.

[15]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 682,500

Reserve Fund ... 600,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kato Bhatta, Rangoon,

Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore,

Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,

Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. [87]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1892.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 17,500,000

Reserve Funds ... 5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Ako, Cebu, Kagi, Kanyen,

Kishu, Kishu, Kishu, Kishu, Kishu,

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiangsu, Shanghai, Swatow,

OTHERS—Hongkong, London, Singapore, Siam, Java, Sumatra, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Paris Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,

Manager.